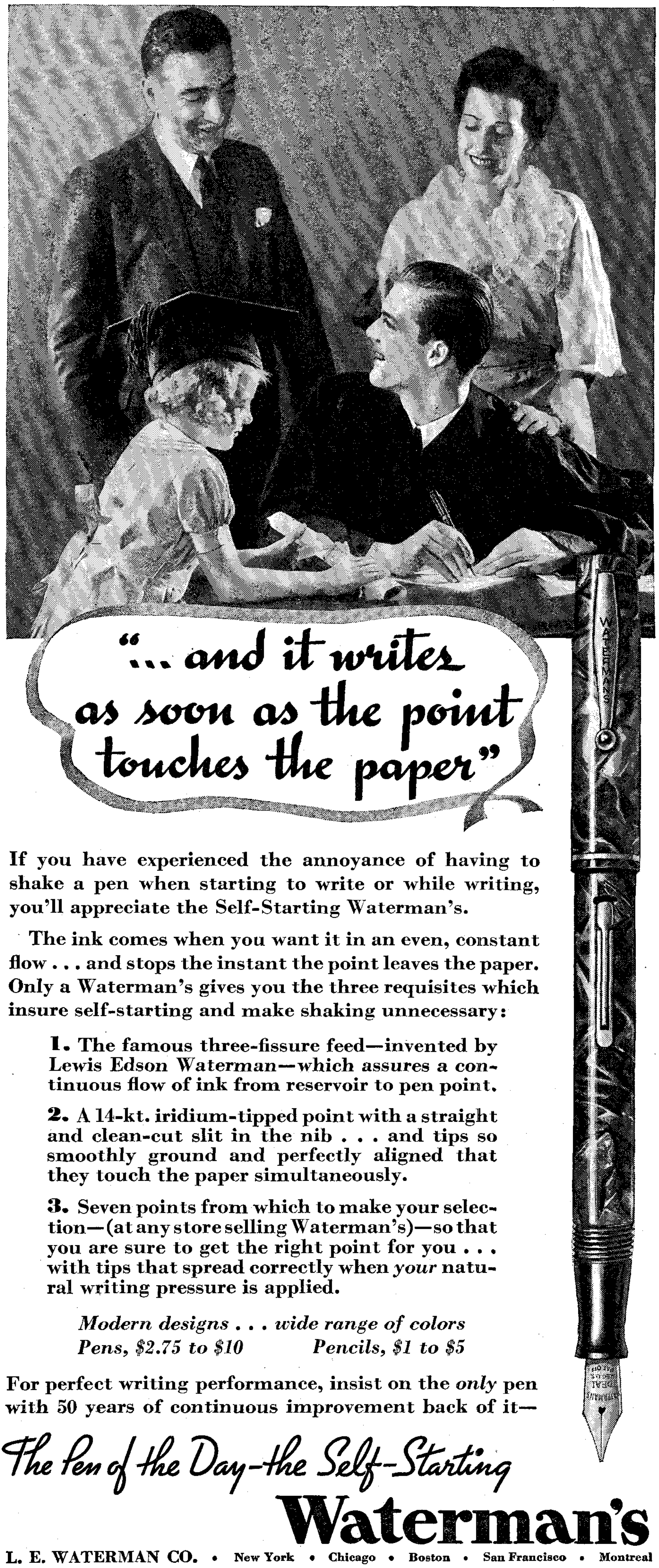
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The Literary Digest

for June 1, 1935

SECOND EDITION

VOLUME 119

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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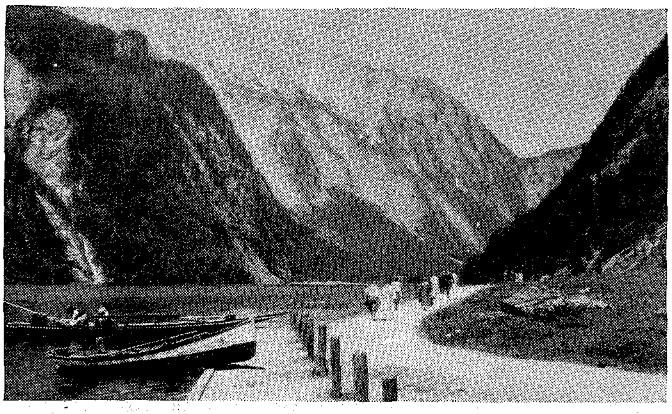
boondoggling.—To Several Correspondents.—The erudite editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch,* quoting Guy Kibbee, the movie actor, says that "any one who ever has been in the Ozark Mountains can tell you all about it. I come from an old *boondoggling* family, and my parents used to make *boondoggles* long before the Boy Scouts met for their British jamboree six years ago. Uncle Charlie made tallow lamps out of gin bottles and gourds filled with fat, and Aunt Emily covered the dining-room ceiling with tobacco sacks and tin tags shaped like stars, both examples of *boondoggling.*" In addition to this, Mr. Kibbee has a theory of how the process came to be called *boondoggling.* Says he: "Daniel Boone had a dog of which he was very fond, and was always making things for the dog to play with. So when any one spoke of making something out of discarded material, this was called *boondoggling.*"

Then comes another story: Mr. Robert H. Link, of Rochester, N. Y., has told us that when his son, Robert H. Link, Jr., was born in 1926, the word popped into his head as soon as he saw the faintly squirming, wrinkly infant. "Boondoggle," said Mr. Link on that occasion, and "Boondoggle" Robert H., Jr., has been ever since. In 1929 when local Boy Scouts, about to depart for a celebration in England, wanted a name for adornments of plaited thongs they had contrived, Mr. Link, a former Boy Scout, said *boondoggle* again, and again the name stuck. The lanyards still are known as *boondoggles.*

Another explanation of the term is, in Ireland, Scotland, and Northumbria, *boon* means "service, free or otherwise, given to a farmer by neighbors when haymaking or harvesting, or to a tenant who is in arrears with his work, or a *gift,* such as of fowl, to a landlord." *Boon coals* are coals distributed to those in need of them. A *boonman* is a dispenser of *gifts. Doggle,* in Scottish and pronounced *do'gle,* or *dogle,* in provincial English and pronounced *dog'gle,* is a boy's common marble or taw. Misappropriated marbles are termed *deegles;* marbles identified as belonging to the owner, *dogles* or *doggles.* When several games of marbles are played on the same ground, opportunities to take marbles from one another by the players are frequent, and the terms *deegle* and *dogle* or *doggle* are freely used. A *boondoggle* is a marble given up by a player to another who is playing on the same playground, and who claims it is a *boondeegle.* Marbles in dispute, but yielded under moral suasion by one player to another are *boondoggles.* You pay your money, and you take your choice.

THE ROMANCE OF FOREIGN TRAVEL



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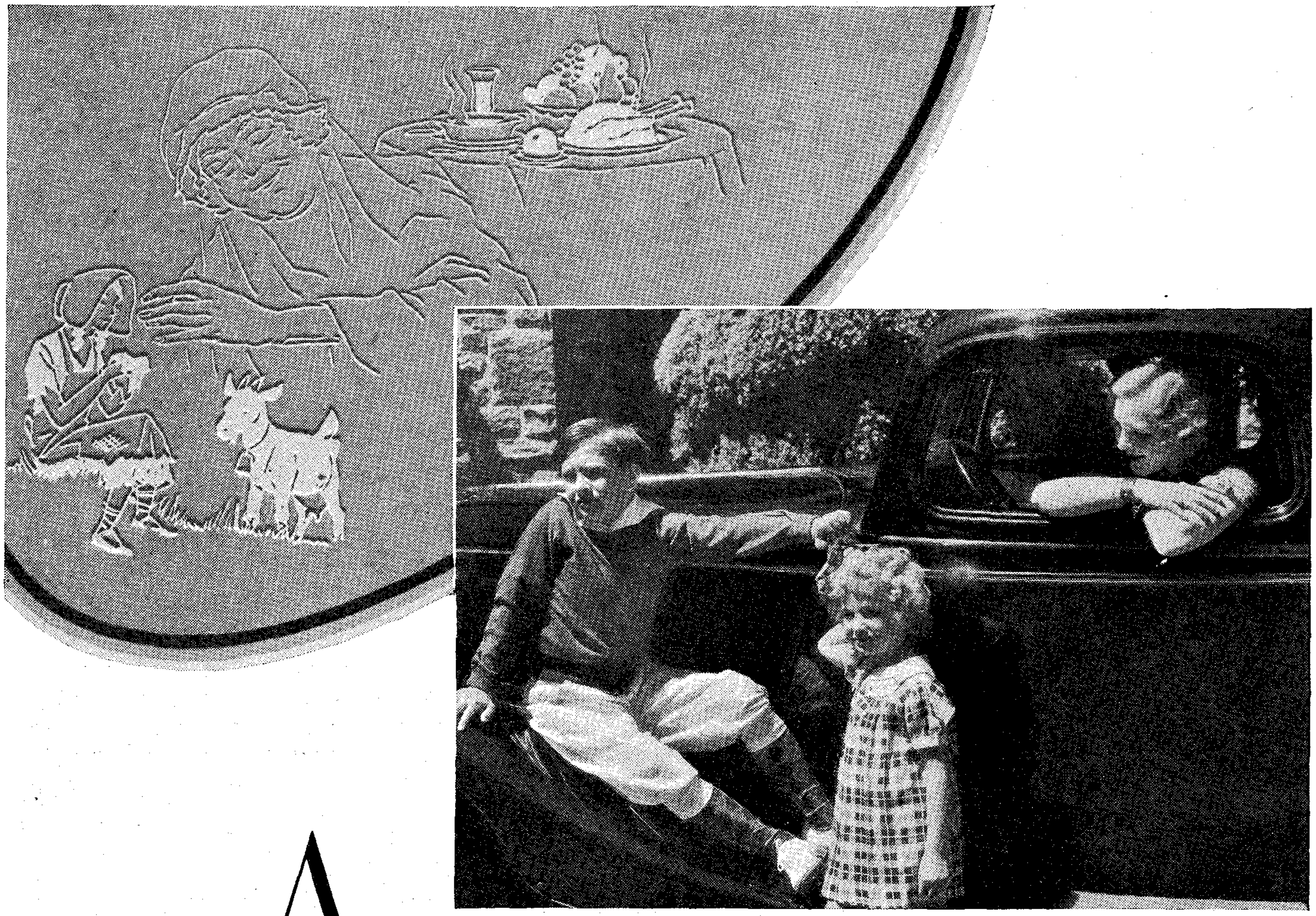

Are you awake, little two-eyes?

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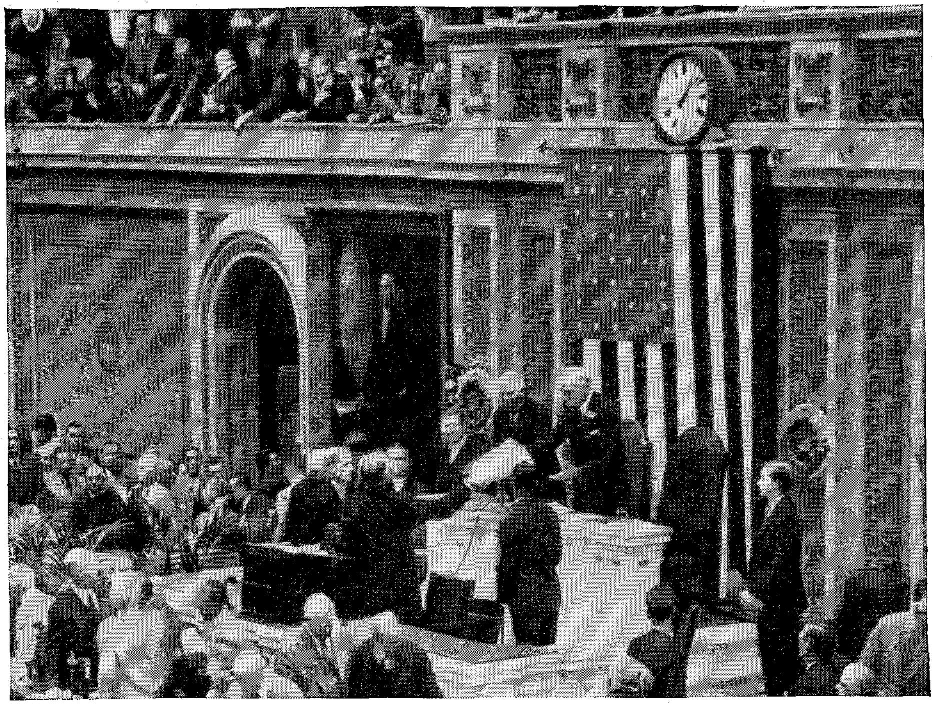
The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

President Roosevelt Reads His Message Vetoing the Bonus Bill, Breaking Precedent to Do So; Senate Upholds His Views, After House Ignores Them; But Fight for Paying Veterans Goes On, With New Plans in the Making; Press Comment on Issue



Wide World

"Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I return without my approval House of Representatives Bill No. 3896"—President Roosevelt in person

Five thousand persons clamored for the 553 seats in the House galleries last week to see a spectacle no American had ever seen before—a President of the United States delivering a veto message to Congress in person.

The vetoed measure was the Patman bill, which would cash World War veterans' adjusted-compensation, or bonus, certificates at their maturity value by means of a $2,200,000,000 issue of currency.

The veto message was a calm recital of reasons why the President felt compelled to disapprove this measure.

Completing his remarks, the President faced about and handed both the message and the official copy of the bill to Joseph W. Byrns, Democratic Speaker of the House.

Yet, even before he had left the Capitol, there were cries of "Vote! Vote!" in the House chamber, and half an hour later the House, which on March 22 had passed the Patman bill by a vote of 318 to 90, repassed it over the veto by a vote of 322 to 98.

Next day, however, the Senate, which on May 7 passed the bill by a vote of 55 to 33, sustained the President's veto by a vote of 40 to 54. In other words, proponents of the measure failed by nine votes to secure the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. Thus, tho the bonus issue itself lived on, the Patman bill died and was buried.

Temperate Argument

Crowds clustered around the Capitol as the President, riding in an open car with Mrs. Roosevelt, arrived to read his veto message to a joint session of the House and Senate.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in a blue dress and white straw hat, entered the Executive Gallery, waved black-gloved hands to friends, and sat in a front row. A knitting-bag lay on her lap, but she did not open it.

The doorkeeper announced "The President of the United States" as Mr. Roosevelt arrived in the chamber and Senators, Representatives, and spectators rose to their feet and applauded heartily as he mounted the rostrum. There was another round of applause when he concluded, but little during the progress of the message.

Gravely the President began, reading from manuscript on the desk before him. His message, nationally broadcast, was not an exhortation; it was a thorough, temperate argument.

The Government, he said, has shown "a proper and generous" regard for World War veterans. Up until June 30, 1934, it had, in various ways, spent more than $7,800,000,000 in their behalf, and by 1945 the figure would be $13,500,000,000.

In 1924, Congress gave the veterans bonus certificates maturing in 1945, and, in the case of the average veteran, worth $1,000 in that year. In 1931, it permitted veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent. of the 1945 value of their certificates.

The Patman bill, he pointed out, provides for the immediate payment of the full 1945 value, and he added:

"It means paying $1,600,000,000 more than the present value of the certificates. It requires an expenditure of more than $2,200,000,000 in cash for this purpose. It directs payment to the veterans of a much larger sum than was contemplated in the 1924 settlement. It is nothing less than a complete abandonment of that settlement. It is a new, straight gratuity, or bounty, to the amount of $1,600,000,000."

One by one, he answered the arguments in favor of the bill as outlined in its "whereas" clauses. Condensed, the arguments and answers follow:

It would increase the purchasing-power of millions and provide relief for many citizens who are in need.

"The spending of this sum, it can not be denied, would result in some expansion of retail trade but . . . would not . . . expand those industries in which we have the greatest unemployment," and furthermore: "Congress has just passed an act to provide work-relief for such citizens."

"So Ill-Considered"

It would discharge an acknowledged contract obligation.

"Not in accordance with the fact. It wholly omits and disregards the fact that this contract obligation is due in 1945 and not to-day."

It would be an effective method of spending money to hasten recovery.

"So ill-considered that little comment is necessary."

It would not create an additional debt.

"To meet a claim of one group by this deceptively easy method of payment will raise similar demands for the payment of claims of other groups. . . . It invites an ultimate reckoning in uncontrollable prices and in the destruction of the value of savings. . . . The first person injured by skyrocketing prices is the man on a fixed income. Every disabled veteran on pension or allowance is on fixed income. . . . Every

Acme

Father Coughlin delivering his Madison Square Garden speech

country that has attempted the form of meeting its obligations which is here provided has suffered disastrous consequences."

Because of its stand against currency inflation, this was considered a highly important part of the message.

For the rest, the President pointed out that veterans would share in the benefits of his pending social-security bill, and that they have benefited more than any other group from PWA expenditures. He also quoted an old statement by Senator William E. Borah, now a Patmanite, that "the soldier can not prosper unless the people prosper"; urged support of his effort to prevent future war-profiteering, and said that the failure of Congress to impose additional taxes to offset the Patman bill's expenditures would "by itself alone warrant disapproval of this measure."

Serious looking, and with folded arms, Representative Wright Patman, Texas Democrat, who sponsored the ill-fated bill, sat in the rear of the House while the message was read, but moved up to the front row when the vote was taken, and thundered his "Aye" to override.

Thereupon, all eyes shifted to the Senate.

There had been some grumbling in the Senate against meeting in joint session to hear the veto message. Senator Long had filibustered against it, tho vainly, and both he and Senator Borah remained in their offices when the joint session was held.

"Not Passed"

When the Senate roll was called, however, the Administration showed even greater strength than it had expected. "The bill has not passed," announced Vice President John N. Garner, there was a single handclap in the crowded galleries, the President was notified of his victory by telephone, and the Patman bill was lowered into its grave.

Among those who witnessed the interment was Louis B. Ward, personal representative of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit "Radio Priest," who had reiterated his support of the Patman bill the night before in a speech at New York City.

BONUS ROLL-CALL IN SENATE

TO SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT—40

Democrats—28

Ashurst (Ariz.)
Bailey (N. C.)
Barkley (Ky.)
Brown (N. H.)
Bulkley (Ohio)
Burke (Neb.)
Byrd (Va.)
Chavez (N. M.)
Connally (Tex.)
Coolidge (Mass.)
Dieterich (Ill.)
Fletcher (Fla.)
Gerry (R. I.)
Glass (Va.)
Gore (Okla.)
Guffey (Pa.)
Harrison (Miss.)
Hayden (Ariz.)
King (Utah)
Lonergan (Conn.)
O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Pittman (Nev.)
Pope (Idaho)
Radcliffe (Md.)
Robinson (Ark.)
Tydings (Md.)
Wagner (N. Y.)
Walsh (Mass.)

Republicans—12

Austin (Vt.)
Barbour (N. J.)
Couzens (Mich.)
Hale (Me.)
Hastings (Del.)
Johnson (Calif.)
Keyes (N. H.)
McNary (Ore.)
Metcalf (R. I.)
Townsend (Del.)
Vandenberg (Mich.)
White (Me.)

TO OVERRIDE THE PRESIDENT—54

Democrats—41

Adams (Colo.)
Bachman (Tenn.)
Bankhead (Ala.)
Bilbo (Miss.)
Black (Ala.)
Bone (Wash.)
Bulow (S. D.)
Byrnes (S. C.)
Caraway (Ark.)
Clark (Mo.)
Copeland (N. Y.)
Costigan (Colo.)
Donahey (Ohio)
Duffy (Wis.)
George (Ga.)
Hatch (N. M.)
Lewis (Ill.)
Logan (Ky.)
Long (La.)
Maloney (Conn.)
McAdoo (Calif.)
McCarran (Nev.)
McGill (Kan.)
McKellar (Tenn.)
Minton (Ind.)
Moore (N. J.)
Murphy (Iowa)
Murray (Mont.)
Neely (W. Va.)
Overton (La.)
Reynolds (N. C.)
Russell (Ga.)
Schwellenbach (Wash.)
Sheppard (Tex.)
Smith (S. C.)
Thomas (Okla.)
Thomas (Utah)
Trammell (Fla.)
Truman (Mo.)
Van Nuys (Ind.)
Wheeler (Mont.)

Republicans—11

Borah (Idaho)
Capper (Kan.)
Carey (Wyo.)
Davis (Pa.)
Dickinson (Iowa)
Frazier (N. D.)
Gibson (Vt.)
Norris (Neb.)
Nye (N. D.)
Schall (Minn.)
Steiwer (Ore.)

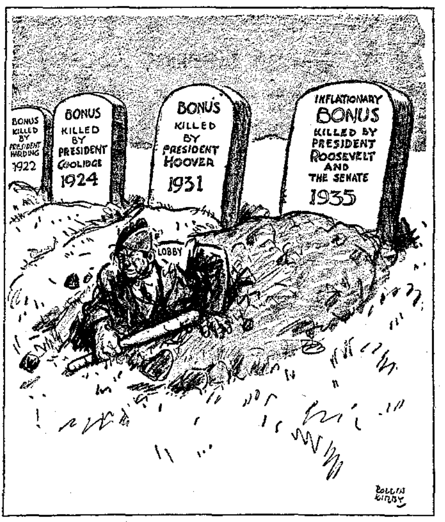
Progressive—1

La Follette (Wis.)

Farmer-Labor—1

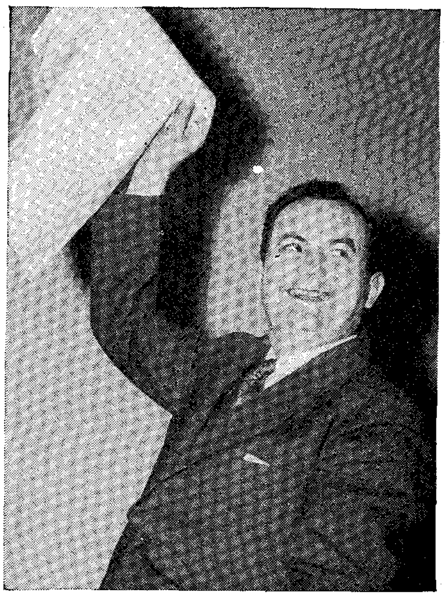
Shipstead (Minn.)

Father Coughlin, who had previously urged citizens to wire their Senators in favor of the Patman bill, termed the President's veto message "a money-changer's feeble argument, pronounced by the same person who promised to drive the money-changers from the temple."


BONUS KILLED BY PRESIDENT HARDING 1922
BONUS KILLED BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE 1924
BONUS KILLED BY PRESIDENT HOOVER 1931
INFLATIONARY BONUS KILLED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE SENATE 1935
LOBBY
ROLLIN KIRBY

Graves He Has Known

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram



Acme

Representative Wright Patman, jubilant until he heard how the Senate voted

On the New York platform with Father Coughlin were three Representatives who voted to override the bonus veto. James E. Van Zandt, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, appeared at the meeting also.

Fight Renewed

When the Senate upheld the veto, Mr. Van Zandt declared that the veterans' fight would be "renewed at once with redoubled vigor," and several Senators and Representatives prepared plans designed in one way or another to give the veterans cash in exchange for their certificates. Early this week, the fate of these new proposals was uncertain.

President Roosevelt, however, had served notice that he would oppose any attempt to attach a cash-bonus plan as a rider to another measure.

Favorable reactions to the veto message were numerous and hearty, in and out of the press.

"A strong, sound document," said the American Liberty League. "Unanswerable," echoed the National Economy League. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce expressed similar sentiments. Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams were received at the White House.

Scores of editorials, analyzed by THE LITERARY DIGEST, showed that most newspapers indorsed the message, tho some voiced sharp disagreement.

In an editorial written for his newspapers, William Randolph Hearst declared: "The President's veto leaves the bonus still unpaid, the nation's heroes still unrewarded, and leaves the glory that our heroes won for the nation somewhat dimmed by a nation's ingratitude."

"It doesn't sound like President Roosevelt—this bonus-veto message. It sounds more like Hoover," the New York *Post* (Ind.), which does not like Hoover, complained.

The Kansas City *Journal-Post* (Ind.), calling the message sound, added, nevertheless: "But we can not escape the conviction that he brought the issue in its present form upon himself."

But harsh notes of any kind were infrequent in the chorus of praise from the press. A noteworthy feature was that newspapers which approved the message seemed to do so without regard for party affiliation.

"A model of sound reasoning," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) called the veto message.

"A superb exposition," said the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.).

"Air-tight," remarked *The Montana Standard* (Ind.-Dem.).

"We have been favoring passage of the Patman bonus bill for some time," said the New York *Daily News* (Ind.). "We must admit, however, that the President has pointed out flaws in the bill which we didn't fully grasp before."

"The message as a whole," said the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), "was a good combination of substance and form, argument and persuasion, granite and grace. The President touched heights which he has not scaled before, and the people will be delighted if he climbs them again."

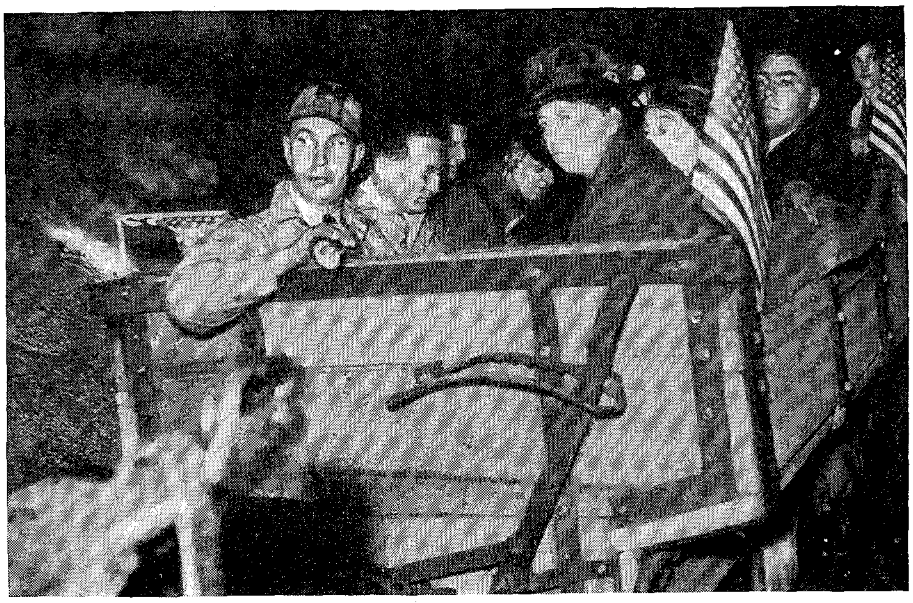
In Brief Review

Senatorial Walkout: Last week, as forty-seven-year-old Dennis Chavez, of New Mexico, was called to the dais by Vice President Garner to take his oath of office, succeeding the late Bronson Cutting, Senators Nye, La Follette, Norris, Johnson, and Shipstead strode silently from the Senate chamber.

A pro-New Dealer, Senator Cutting had opposed the Administration's stand on economy and veterans' benefits, and James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, had supported Mr. Chavez in Senator Cutting's reelection campaign last year. When Senator Cutting won, Mr. Chavez contested his election, and the outcome was undecided when Senator Cutting was killed in an air-plane accident a few weeks ago.

Wide World

Senator Dennis Chavez: Senators walked out when he was sworn in



Acme

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, well-known traveler, dons a miner's cap and boards a mine-car for a two-and-a-half-mile trip into the heart of a coal-mine at Neffs, Ohio

The attempt "to drive out of office" the liberal Cutting still rankled in the minds of the five Senators. The Senate Historian termed their walkout one of the greatest demonstrations of personal animus since the War Between the States.

* * *

Boosts Wages: Henry Ford, who will be seventy-two years old next month, has repeatedly maintained that "no one loses anything by raising wages as soon as he is able," and, recently, declared that "we haven't seen any real wages yet."

Last week he restored the $6-a-day minimum to his 126,000 employees, bringing the wage-level in his plants back to that of 1929. It is not the highest Ford minimum on record, however. A month after the crash, in 1929, Ford added a dollar to the $6-scale and continued to pay it for nearly two years at a cost of $30,000,000 to the company.

The business world gasped, in 1914, when he, voluntarily, raised wages from $2.37 a day to $5 a day. In 1918 he added a 15 per cent. bonus to the annual wage of his men. The $6-wage, first instituted in 1919, was followed by the employees' investment-certificate-plan. By the end of 1934, Ford employees had been paid a profit of $25,000,000. Ford was, also, one of the earliest industrialists to favor the five-day week.

* * *

Strike Threatened: A strike of 500,000 bituminous-coal workers on June 17 was threatened after the breakdown, early last week, of negotiations for a new wage-scale in the industry.

Passage of the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill, establishing a commission with broad regulatory powers, before that date, would forestall the walkout, Labor leaders predicted. The Guffey bill, which has the support of many soft-coal operators, was favorably reported by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The Joint Conference Committee of Operators and Miners in the Appalachian area began its deliberations on February 18, with miners demanding a thirty-hour week, a two-year contract and wage-adjustments. The contract with the United Mine Workers of America, which controls 94 per cent. of labor in the industry, was due to expire on April 1 but was extended on March 1 to June 16, pending possible revision and extension of the NRA.

John L. Lewis, President of the mine-union, announced that the national policy committee would meet on May 27 "to discuss what will happen after June 16 if there are no contracts signed." The full membership of the joint conference, consisting of 200 miners and 200 operators from all fields in the area, was called for the same day.

* * *

"Dynamite": A "little black bag" was found in a hotel-room at Washington, D. C., last winter. A member of the House Military Affairs Committee said it contained "dynamite." A transcript of that "dynamite" was turned over to the War Department.

Last week, Col. Alexander E. Williams, Quartermaster Corps, found guilty by a court-martial held in secret, was sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. The trial-court found that in 1933 he had solicited and obtained a $2,500 loan from a representative of an automobile-tube concern seeking War Department contracts.

Then Colonel Williams was a brigadier general and was Assistant to the Quartermaster General, being in charge of the Transportation Division.

The members of the court-martial unanimously joined in a recommendation of clemency in view of Colonel Williams's long and faithful service. He was graduated from West Point in 1898, served in the Spanish-American War (Silver Star for gallantry), and World War (Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally gallant and meritorious service).

* * *

$200,000 Kidnaping: For the return, unharmed, of his tousle-haired, chubby, nine-year-old son George Philip, John Philip Weyerhaeuser, Jr., director of vast timber interests in the Pacific Northwest, last Sunday night offered:

1. The $200,000 ransom demanded.
2. Complete cooperation in any plan of action laid down by the kidnaper or his accomplices.

The youngster was abducted during his school's noon recess on May 24 while on the way to his home in Tacoma, Washington, a stately white residence overlooking Puget Sound, and six hours later the first ransom note was delivered by mail.

That brought in the famous "G men"—a score of them sent by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Investigation of the Department of Justice—as well as Seattle and Tacoma police and State police forces.

* * *

Wedding Unites Royal Families: Two Scandinavian royal families were united, last week, in the brilliant marriage of Crown Prince Fredrik of Denmark and beautiful Princess Ingrid, of Sweden, in the Storkyrka, oldest church in Stockholm. The bride is Denmark's prospective queen.

The wedding, said to have cost King Gustaf V of Sweden $60,000, climaxed a week of gaiety which attracted 100 members of European royal families as well as thousands of commoners from all over Scandinavia. Police fearing "red" disorders, or attempts on royal persons, were out in full force and got little sleep.

* * *

New Marseilles Massacre Suspect: Michael Abramovitch, a Yugoslav seaman, arrived in Kobe, Japan, aboard a steamship which had been sold to Japanese ship-breakers. Later, at a sailors' resort, in Shanghai, he got drunk with three shipmates—two Greeks and a Pole. A street brawl followed. Abramovitch was arrested.

Hearing of this, the former companions went to the French territorial police, told them Abramovitch had disclosed, while in his cups, he had taken part in the Marseilles massacre of King Alexander and others. Abramovitch denied the charge.

* * *

Wheat Referendum: New four-year benefit-contracts for wheat-growers were drafted at Washington when early returns in last week's farmers' referendum showed a six-to-one vote in favor of continuing the "balanced production" program. The Administration prepared to use the poll to expedite Congressional action on Secretary Wallace's long-deferred proposals for "clarifying" the AAA.

* * *

"New Money": For the first time since March, 1911, the Treasury Department has offered bonds to be sold on a competitive basis. An additional issue of $100,000,000 of 3 per cent. Treasury bonds maturing from June 15, 1946, to 1948 was offered to the highest bidders last Monday. Presumably the "new money" was needed to start financing of the $4,880,000,000 work-relief program.

Supreme Court Hits New Deal

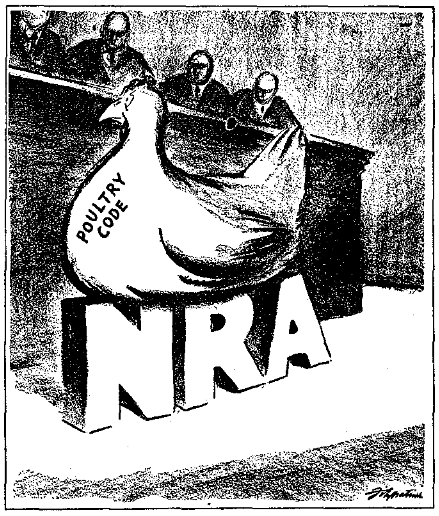
Three Decisions Affect Administration on Widely Separated Subjects: NIRA Code-Making; Farm Mortgage; Humphrey Removal

The Supreme Court, meeting last Monday to hand down decisions vital to the existence of the NRA, dealt three severe blows to the New Deal in rapid succession:

1. President Roosevelt's action in removing the late William E. Humphrey, a Republican appointee, from the Federal Trade Commission, was held improper;

2. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act, providing that when a farmer was threatened with foreclosure he could apply to the Federal Court for aid, was held unconstitutional;

3. And, most punishing of all, the NRA was reversed on all counts in its Schechter case test, the Court setting aside wages-and-hour convictions and outlawing code-making provisions of the NIRA.



—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Jersey Hen Nemesis

Ironically, a New Jersey hen proved the Nemesis of the Blue Eagle in the latter case, on which the Government had staked its future legislation. (This was regarded as one of the Administration's strongest cases.)

It arose from conviction of the A. L. A. Schechter Poultry Corporation of Brooklyn, New York, for violation of the Live Poultry Code. The Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the convictions on charges of violating fair-trade provisions of the code. It set aside convictions on charges of violating hours-and-wage requirements. Both plaintiff and defendant appealed.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who read the Schechter opinion, discarded the theory that the codes were voluntary, and held them to be codes of law. He said that unless the effect of interstate commerce is direct, a transaction must be governed by the State. The decision, in effect, was unanimous. Associate Justices Harlan F. Stone and Benjamin N. Cardozo concurred in the results in a separate opinion, noting that to take away from the Poultry Code the wage-and-hour provisions is to "destroy it altogether."

The court-room was tense as it heard the pronouncement of setbacks so far-reaching that speculation began immediately as to whether the NRA plan of delegating powers to the President would have to be abandoned, or whether a radical recasting of policy would be possible.

This policy would have to take into consideration that the present NIRA failed to set up standards to guide the President "for any trade, industry, or activity."

"It involves," the Chief Justice continued, "the coercive exercise of the law-making power. If valid (the codes), place all persons within their reach under the obligation of positive law, binding equally those who assent and those who do not assent. Violations of provisions of the codes are punishable as crimes."

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis read the decision which held that the Frazier-Lemke law, passed in January, 1934, to reduce farm-debts, violated the due-process clause of the Constitution by taking away the rights of mortgage-holders. The case was decided in an appeal brought by the Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank against William W. Radford, Sr., a Kentucky farm-owner.

Finding that it was the intent of Congress to limit the power of the President to remove trade commissions, Associate Justice George Sutherland read the decision on the Humphrey case. Mr. Humphrey was first appointed in 1925 by President Coolidge and reappointed by President Hoover. After he had refused to resign, President Roosevelt replaced him by George C. Matthews. His estate filed suit for the salary he would have received between his removal and his death.

Both the latter decisions were unanimous.

By holding that Section 3 of the NIRA, which gives the President power to promulgate codes of fair competition for industry, was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power by Congress to the Chief Executive, the Supreme Court upset plans under way for extension of NRA.

The House Ways and Means Committee, which was to have presented, on Tuesday, a two-year program to counteract the Senate's limited lease on life for the Blue Eagle, met immediately to draft legislation within boundaries which the Court would recognize.

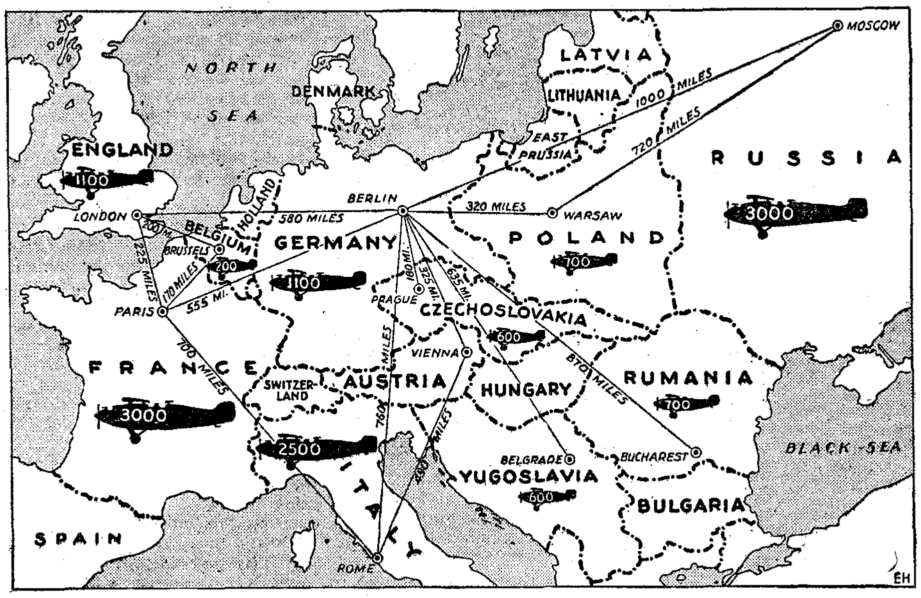
Donald R. Richberg, chief of the National Recovery Administration, who had arrived to hear the decisions in a jovial mood, left the court-room in dejection.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings continued to munch a ham sandwich as he heard the bad news.

The Senate already has voted to continue the NRA, with drastically restricted powers, for ten months, but this did not satisfy President Roosevelt, as he indicated in his White House conferences.

TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Stanley Baldwin Soon May Succeed Prime Minister MacDonald; Britain Trebling Air-Defense Force in Two Years; Mussolini's Foes at Home Reported Hampering His African Campaign



New York *Times*

The white figures on black symbols tell the approximate number of military air-planes which European nations possess

The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council in the Cabinet of Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain, was recently described by a well-informed British authority as the man who to-day speaks the mind of the British people, and to whom one must turn in order to understand British mentality in home as well as in foreign affairs.

The author of this remark was referring especially to Mr. Baldwin's solemn warning last June, when he was Acting Prime Minister during Mr. MacDonald's absence in Nova Scotia, to the House of Commons. Mr. Baldwin said that "since the days of the air the old frontiers are gone, and when you think of the defense of England you no longer think of the white cliffs of Dover, but you think of the Rhine," for "that is where, to-day, our frontier lies."

In the months that followed, Germany was building up an enormous air-force until Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Germany's Minister of Aviation, was able to declare, early last month, that the German air-weapon is so strong that "whoever attacks Germany will meet a very hard resistance in the air," and, also, that "what the German Air-Force possesses to-day in engines and machines is the most modern that there is anywhere."

Britain's Air Retort

By way of indirect reply to German air-claims, and as a direct response to Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of last Tuesday, British Government leaders announced, the following day, that "no matter what the cost," Britain would not accept a position of air-inferiority to Germany. [Foreign and American press-comment on Herr Hitler's speech appears on page 13.]

Stanley Baldwin

The British Government's determination to treble England's military-aviation force to meet Germany's rearmament in the air won the approval of both the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In the latter chamber, the Government won approval by a vote of 340 to 53.

No one was more friendly to Herr Hitler, and, at the same time, more insistent upon increasing Britain's air-force, than Mr. Baldwin. He opened the debate for the Government, and this was considered significant, because it has often been rumored of late that soon the stocky, placid, pipe-smoking Lord President of the Council will again be Prime Minister in name, as well as in fact.

Prime Minister MacDonald is said to make no secret any longer to his intimates of his fixed intention to retire. This is considered to mean that before June is ended, Stanley Baldwin will have to succeed him, and reconstruct his Government. Mr. Baldwin was Prime Minister before—1923-1924, and 1924-1929.

Estimated costs for trebling the British home air-fleet during the next two years were put at £30,000,000 ($147,300,000). The program proposes to give Britain 1,500 fighting-planes by March 31, 1937, exclusive of overseas machines, and naval planes. The Government began last week to recruit 2,500 pilots and 20,000 technicians and unskilled workers.

Germany's Speed Army

At about the time aviation recruiting started in England, Capt. Erwin Wassner, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy at London, went to Berlin to make final arrangements for Anglo-German naval talks, scheduled to take place this week in the British capital.

Also, a London correspondent of the New York *Times* told of "unofficial information from an official source" to the effect that something might be found in Herr Hitler's proposals in his Reichstag speech on which to base new negotiations for an air-pact which would enable Britain to get air-parity without having to build up to the levels of Germany and France.

According to Berlin dispatches, authoritative sources disclosed last Sunday that the German military command planned highly mobile infantry and artillery which would enable the Army to move at eighty miles an hour "over almost anything except woods." One motor-vehicle to every two infantrymen was given as the new Army's ratio to obtain an unprecedented flexibility and speed.

"Unrest" in Italy

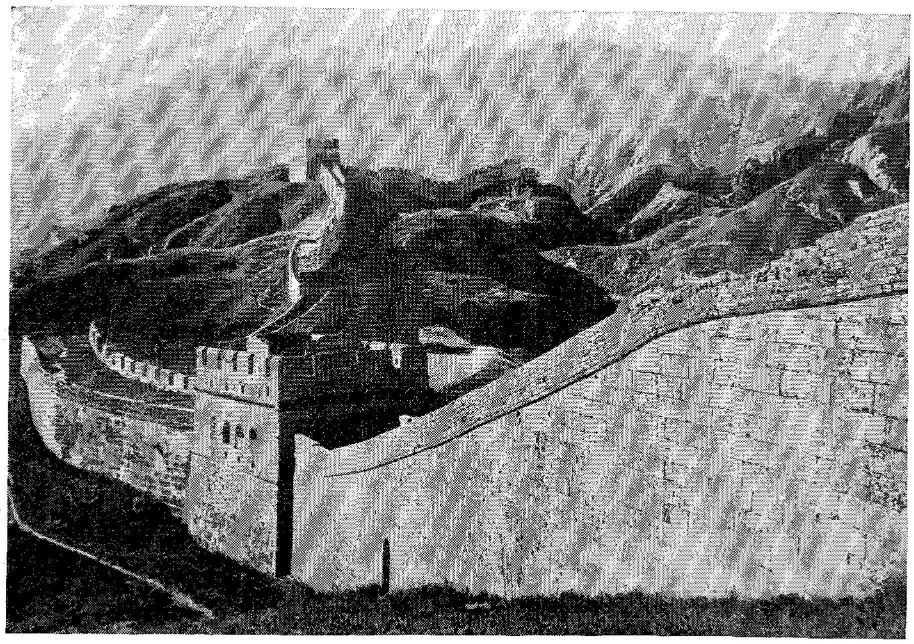
A new turn in the long-drawn Italo-Ethiopian dispute was seen in Geneva reports of unrest in Italy's armed forces, and of many arrests of intellectuals in various parts of the country. It was even stated in Geneva dispatches that among several delegations of States at the seat of the League of Nations there was a belief that Premier Benito Mussolini would risk destruction of his régime if he should undertake a war of conquest in Ethiopia.

Italy's acceptance in the League of Nations Council of compromise resolutions covering the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was explained on the ground that anti-Fascist activities at home prevented Mussolini from starting a war. Enthusiasm among Italian soldiers in Italy, it was also rumored, had been chilled by reports that the 200,000 troops already sent to Africa were suffering from various tropical diseases.

Premier Mussolini, in a challenging address on his foreign policy in the Chamber of Deputies, on May 25, said that only men of bad faith, or declared enemies of Fascist Italy, could pretend to be surprized or to make protests against the military measures Italy had taken or was about to take in East Africa. And he warned that while Italy had agreed to the "procedure of conciliation and arbitration, limited, of course, to the Ualual incident," nobody should cherish any illusions as to its efficacy.

Japan's Troops Beyond China's Wall

"Bandit Suppression" Activities of Combined Army in Demilitarized Zone Arouse Grave Concern at Nanking and Shanghai



Keystone

The Great Wall of China: When the Japanese cross it the Chinese feel that it is high time to be alarmed

Grave concern was felt in China lest the Japanese military authorities might be staging a new intervention in North China when, on May 21, the Kwan Tung Army (Nippon's force on the mainland) sent a combined Japanese-Manchukuan body of troops into the demilitarized zone which is in Chinese territory south of the Great Wall, for the purpose of "bandit suppression."

The demilitarized zone between Peiping and the Great Wall has been a trouble-spot because the restrictions on Chinese police forces are such that they can not cope with bandits. Last year the Japanese made an antibandit drive similar to the present one.

The "bandits," so-called, have been described in Chinese press-reports at Shanghai as Chinese volunteers opposed to Japanese rule of Manchuria and Jehol. It was said that they came from Jehol Province, and passed the Great Wall after hostilities between Japanese and Manchurian troops in Jehol, with considerable casualties on both sides.

The Japanese alleged that the Chinese had "acted in bad faith," and, so, the Kwan Tung Army had been compelled to advance south of the Great Wall "to clear the area of bandits." The bandits, or volunteers, as they are variously described, were led by one Sun Yung-chin.

Japan's Course Upheld

A War Office spokesman at Tokyo justified Japan's course by saying that "if things had been left as they were, it was feared that the peace of Jehol would again have been disturbed," and that was why the Kwan Tung Army sent the necessary troops into the demilitarized zone. Once the bandits were defeated, the Japanese troops would be recalled within the Great Wall, and he added that the Japanese Army had not the slightest intention of starting other military operations.

Chinese authorities at Shanghai were quoted by the Associated Press as saying that the Chinese had repeatedly requested permission from the Japanese Army to reenforce their police force in order to control the bandits who had been streaming into the demilitarized zone in North China from the northeast, but that the Japanese had declined to permit more than 9,000 Chinese police to enter the zone.

At Nanking, China's National Government, through its Foreign Office, denied that Japan had given warning that troops would be sent into the North China demilitarized zone.

A spokesman, referring to a statement attributed to the Japanese Military Attaché at Shanghai, said that "the alleged warning was never given."

"Strong China Policy"

The armed activity in the demilitarized zone, according to a Shanghai correspondent of the New York *Sun*, was considered by many as intended in part as a demonstration both in Japan and China that, regardless of diplomatic *rapprochement*, the Japanese Army has the will and the power to continue its "strong China policy."

The drama of it all was illuminating in view of the Japanese Foreign Office's recent establishment of an embassy at China, and the reactions in the Japanese Army. Altho only a fraction of the Army leaders was represented as opposed to the embassy action, it was said Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, War Minister, complained that the Army had not been sufficiently informed in advance concerning the Foreign Ministry's embassy plans, and urged greater caution and cooperation in the future.

Nazi Gain in Czechoslovakia

Konrad Henlein, the "Czechoslovak Hitler," and leader of the Sudetic German Party, astounded the Czechoslovaks by the great strength his followers showed in the elections of May 19. The Sudetic Germans are those settled in the mountains between Czechoslovakia and Silesia, and they comprise most of Czechoslovakia's Germans.

Like Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler of Germany, the leader of what is regarded in some quarters the strongest party in Czechoslovakia is not, himself, a Member of Parliament. Copying Herr Hitler's tactics, he refused to become a candidate.

The Government delayed its traditional resignation after the elections for several days in the hope that it would be possible to settle along general lines a new form of coalition under the present Premier, Jan Malypetr [Agrarian Republican].

The Czechoslovak Nationalist press berated the Czechoslovaks as a whole, and was particularly forceful in denouncing Herr Henlein's supporters. Herr Henlein asked the Premier's protection against political hostility to the Germans.

In Berlin there was great rejoicing. The *Berliner Nachtausgabe* said the German minority had "proved its maturity," adding that the strengthening of the German opposition would provide an opportunity to consolidate the Czechoslovak Republic "by a real compromise."

Brazil Greets Argentina

Ten thousand Argentine troops, representing all branches of the Army, formed a guard of honor along the streets traversed by President Getulio Dornelles Vargas of Brazil on his good-will visit to Buenos Aires, which began on May 22.

Doctor Vargas was returning the good-will visit made by President Agustín P. Justo of Argentina a year ago.

The crowd at the docks, estimated at 50,000, gave Doctor Vargas a great ovation. Nearly all business was suspended for the day, and newspapers issued special editions. During a gala week, conferences were held at which new treaties strengthening trade between Argentina and Brazil were signed.

The visit also was expected to influence greatly the newest efforts to end the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia. Brazil and Argentina form part of the mediatory group, and the peace conferences are being held in Buenos Aires.

Acme

President Vargas of Brazil

Armour to Canada

Successor of Late W. D. Robbins Assured Cordial Welcome

President Roosevelt's nomination of Norman Armour, of New Jersey, present Minister to Haiti, to be Minister to Canada, succeeding the late Warren Delano Robbins, was met with the warmest welcome by the Canadian press.

The description of Mr. Armour as an experienced diplomat was merited, because he has represented the United States in no less than nine foreign capitals since entering the service, in 1912. He has served in the United States Embassies at Vienna, Petrograd, and Brussels; has been Secretary of the Legation, at The Hague, and occupied a similar position at Montevideo; was Counselor to the Embassy, at Tokyo, for three years, and, since October, 1932, has been Minister to Haiti. During his term in Haiti, United States intervention there ceased and the American Marines were withdrawn.

His most romantic post was in Russia, while he was still in his twenties. It was at the time of the revolution, and he had a narrow escape from that country. He was arrested at Moscow, and prevented from leaving Russia for a month. Finally, he got across the border to Finland, having aided in the escape of a young Russian woman, the Princess Myra Koudacheff, whom he married in 1919. They have one son.

Altho of American parentage, Mr. Armour was born at Brighton, England, in 1887, while his parents were traveling. Tall, and slender, of dark complexion, and black hair, the new Minister to Canada is credited with having a straight-forward, tactful, manner, and a magnetic personality. His only hobby is shooting.

His selection as Minister to Canada, the New York *Times* said, gave "fresh assurance to Canada that we are sending a representative of our best."

The Montreal *Star* promised him a very warm welcome at Ottawa.

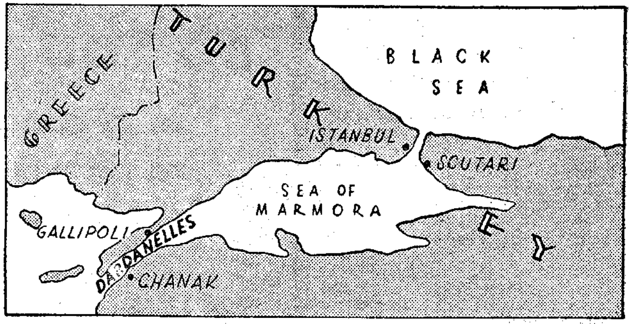
Acme

Norman Armour, new United States Minister to Canada

Turkish Demand to Arm Dardanelles

Charges Are Made That Zone Demilitarized by Treaty Has Been Fortified; Former Allied Powers Wish to Keep Strait Open

When Tevfik Rüstü Aras, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the League of Nations' Council last April that if the Central European Powers were permitted to rearm Turkey would demand the right to fortify the demilitarized Dardanelles zone, he was considered to have launched one of the most formidable issues known to European diplomacy.



New York *Herald Tribune*

The straits that Turkey wants to fortify

Turkey's wish to refortify the Dardanelles, he explained on another occasion, was inspired merely as a measure for international peace, and not for offensive purposes. Turkey demanded, he said, the right not only to have mobile police all along both sides of the Dardanelles, but, also, airplane bases, undersea mines, submarine stations, underground military defenses, and a network of modern communications.

These particulars Doctor Aras mentioned at the Balkan Entente Conference at Bucharest, Rumania, in May, and he served notice that Turkey intended to present her demands at the Rome Conference, in June, which is to discuss collective security for Central Europe.

Europe and Asia

That narrow channel, the Dardanelles, separates Europe from Asia, and unites the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean sea. The straits have a length of forty miles, and a breadth varying from one to four miles. Both sides were strongly fortified until 1920. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) provided for the freedom of the straits in time of peace, and for neutrality when Turkey was at war.

Charges that Turkey already had fortified the Dardenelles in violation of that Treaty were made last week at Sofia, Bulgaria, to the United Press by a diplomat of a country allied with Turkey, whose name could not be divulged.

But a military attaché of a neutral Power insisted that such reports were false, altho he did confirm that Turkey had built and was building a network of excellent roads within the demilitarized region of the southern shore of the straits.

This attaché said that within a few hours the Turkish Army could move batteries of six-inch motorized-artillery pieces to strategic points along the shore—a sufficient array to prevent enemy mine-sweepers from clearing the Dardanelles of mines which the Turks could place as soon as they wished to close the straits in time of war.

Also, it was revealed that Turkey had bought several hundred mines from Russia, and that more had been ordered for early delivery. Technically, however, said the unnamed attaché, none of these measures actually violated the Lausanne Treaty, because Turkish artillery or mines were not kept within the demilitarized zone.

Sofia reports that Turkey had rearmed the Dardanelles were denied at Angora, Turkish Capital, by a member of the Straits Commission, who admitted, however, that Turkey had made strategic dispositions of defense-forces, and had taken other measures in areas neighboring the demilitarized Dardanelles.

The Dardanelles fortification is a matter of great importance to Britain and Italy, which desire the straits to remain open and unfortified, and which vigorously opposed Turkey's suggestion at Geneva that the Straits Convention of the Lausanne Treaty of 1923 be revised.

The influence of Russia was recognized in Turkey's demand to refortify the straits. The Allies wish to keep the route open into the Black Sea in case of war with bordering countries, such as Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Nervous Europe

If the straits were fortified, Russia would be in a better position to make the Black Sea a base for operations in the Mediterranean provided Turkey would remain friendly.

Turkey's demand for a revision of the non-fortification pact was said to be supported by Moscow, so Turkey might permit Russia to use the straits in event of war.

At the time Doctor Aras first spoke of Turkey's wish to fortify the demilitarized Dardanelles zone at Geneva, Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, said that his country would "raise no difficulties regarding the wish expressed by Turkey."

The cause of Turkey's dissatisfaction with the present arrangement, it has been said, is the general European nervousness, and what Turkey considers the weakness of the League. At Sofia, Turkey's demand was believed to have been chiefly motivated by fear of Italy and Bulgaria.

The Straits Convention, incorporated in the Lausanne Treaty, forbade all fortification of the straits, established "demilitarized zones" on either shore, and compelled Turkey to permit the passage of war-ships.

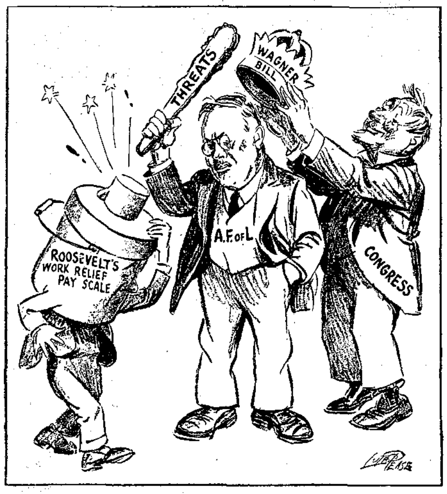
CURRENT OPINION

Despite Charges of "Sweat-Shop Standards" and "Wrecking Nation's Wage-Scale," President Stands Firm on Work-Relief Pay; World's Press Splits on Hitler's Arms Speech

NATIONAL

Work-Relief Wages: President Roosevelt stood firm last week amid a storm of criticism over the $19-to-$94-a-month wage-scales he had set for the Government's $4,000,000,000 work-relief program.

From every direction came charges of "sweat-shop standards" and "wrecking the nation's wage-scale." Foes here found a common cause. Labor leaders, Communists, Conservatives, Democrats, and Republicans, joined in the attack.



Crownings

—*Pease in the Newark* Evening News

But the Administration stood pat, answering the charges through Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, who said that the rates were "substantially just to all." Many editors, in all parts of the country, backed that statement.

In fixing the wage-schedule, the President maintained the principle of paying less than the rate prevailing in private industry. He divided the country into four zones, fixed four wage-classifications, according to the population of the largest city in the county.

Highest wages, $94 a month, will go to technical and professional workers in Zone 1, where the population of the largest municipality in the county is over 100,000, the lowest to workers in Zone 4 in counties where the largest town has a population of less than 5,000.

The President set a maximum eight-hour day and forty-hour week.

Senatorial attacks on the schedule were led by Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, who said that "the South gets the lowest wages because there is less need to spend money there to get votes."

Another Democrat, Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, declared that "the scales fixed for some sections will cause consternation among those working to sustain purchasing-power."

On the other hand, Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., Democrat of Georgia, asserted that the scales "were very fair," and if inequalities occur, "the scales can be adjusted upward."

Labor leaders joined in the attack made upon the wage-schedule by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"I am fearful," said Mr. Green, "of protest strikes among the unemployed, and I am also fearful that private industry will use these rates to reduce the wages they are paying now."

Stronger language was used by J. C. Lewis, President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, who declared that "Labor should fight it out by mobilizing its economic power, and plunging into a general strike against this starvation wage-scale."

The schedule is "both unwise and unjust," said Peter Campbell, Secretary of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, and it also was condemned by G. E. Warren, President of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor as "not sufficient to allow decent living." It will be used, he added, "as a basis of wages by other employers; it breaks down years of effort to establish a living wage."

Similarly, John Reid, Secretary of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, asserted that the Federal wage-schedule "breaks down wage-rates attained after fifty years of endeavor to establish a decent living-wage," while John A. Phillips, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, said that "the proposed rates must be resisted to avoid eventual regimentation of workers on a bare subsistence-basis."

Georgia Labor vigorously protested the $19-a-month rate through A. S. Nance, President of the State Federation of Labor. He charged that the provision that only one worker in each family may be employed "compels standards of absolute destitution."

From another Southern State came the charge, made by Robert R. Moore, President of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, that "basic wage-rates announced by President Roosevelt are entirely too low, differentials are out of line and unjust."

The Pacific Weekly of Carmel, California, stated that the schedule "will be as a Federal stamp of approval on the drive of big business to hold the workers' pay down. It seriously menaces the wage-scale of the nation."

Many editors joined in the attack, while others gave strong support to the President.

Asserting that "the new relief wage-scale is a disgrace," the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) added that "Administration liberalism seems to have suffered a sickly change in its translation from platform generalities to specific pay-schedules."

To the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) the wage-scale is "another example of New Deal obscuration," while the New York *Daily Worker* (Comm.) assailed it as a "coolie-wage program," asserting that President Roosevelt has condemned the unemployed to "an existence of semistarvation," and, also, "has attacked the whole wage-scale of all American workers."

"This is not relief," said the Washington *Daily News* (Ind.), stressing the point that "$19 a month, or 63 cents a day," for support of a family, "is slow starvation," and, "in our judgment it can not be justified."

Even more severe was the criticism of the Denver *Post* (Ind.), which declared that "this term, 'security compensation' is only more New Deal bunk," and, "if the work-relief program is to be any kind of a success, living-wages must be paid."

"If such wages are necessary to prevent work-relief from drawing men out of private employment, where," asked the St. Louis *Star-Times* (Ind.), "is the alleged American standard of living?"

In the opinion of the Tulsa *Tribune* (Ind.-Dem.) "if the President intends to continue the pretense that the work program is a recovery program, he should pay wages high enough to enable every person employed on a public-works project to become again, for a few months, at least, a cus-

Wage-Scale on Relief Jobs

The monthly wage-scale on work-relief jobs was promulgated by direction of President Roosevelt last week.

The rate-schedule was fixed on a county basis. The counties were classified under headings showing the population of the largest municipality in each, using 1930 census figures.

		Over 100,000	50,000-100,000	25,000-50,000	5,000-25,000	Under 5,000
Unskilled Work						
Region	1	$55	$52	$48	$44	$40
	2	45	42	40	35	32
	3	35	33	29	24	21
	4	30	27	25	22	19
Intermediate Work						
	1	65	60	55	50	45
	2	58	54	50	44	38
	3	52	48	43	36	30
	4	49	43	38	32	27
Skilled Work						
	1	85	75	70	63	55
	2	72	66	60	52	44
	3	68	62	56	48	38
	4	68	58	50	42	35
Professional and Technical Work						
	1	94	83	77	69	61
	2	79	73	66	57	48
	3	75	68	62	53	42
	4	75	64	55	46	39

The States were divided by regions as follows:

1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

2. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia.

3. Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia.

4. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

tomer of the private enterprises that maintain high wage-scales."

"Trouble ahead," said the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), which believed that "probably the Administration is doomed to spend more time and energy in settling wage-disputes than in the actual construction of public works."

Many papers rallied to the President's support.

"The wage-scale is entirely reasonable when considered in relation to the plan itself," declared the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), "and entirely consistent with his program as he has described it from the start."

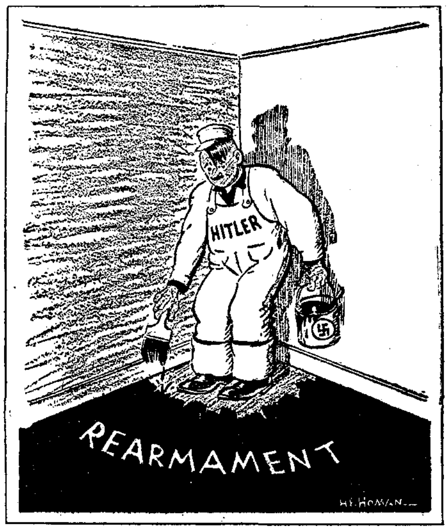
Altho "these are not considered as 'standard' wages," said the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Ind.-Rep.), "neither can they be condemned as 'starvation' wages."

To the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) "it does not make sense that the Government, in helping a man because he has no regular job, should pay him so much that he will be discouraged from taking a regular job," and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) agreed that the President and his advisers "are right when they enunciate a policy of keeping wage-scales on relief-projects below such scales in private industry."

Other papers emphasized the same point. "It is plain" to the Buffalo *Courier-Express* (Ind.) "that President Roosevelt desires to afford relief as it may be required to prevent distress, and, yet, avoid any risk of making work-relief so attractive as to interfere unfairly with private industry."

Rejecting the suspicion that the President "will be unfair to recipients of relief, and, likewise, unfair to workers who are employed," the Shreveport *Times* (Dem.) declared that "common sense says that the suspicion is false, a creature of mistaken fears, and, in some instances, plain political malice."

Even the Los Angeles *Times*, a Republican paper which often has criticized the President, admitted that he "appears to have done as well as could be done with a hard and highly controversial problem."



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Working at His Old Trade

—Homan for United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

Furthermore, "the protest of the American Federation of Labor that the schedule will break down national wage-scales is nonsense."

Replying to the assertion that the Government is reducing wages, the Reno *Evening Gazette* (Rep.) declared that "actually it is doing nothing of the kind, because millions of those to whom it proposes to give employment are now receiving no wages at all, or are dependent on relief."

FOREIGN

Hitler Expounds Policy: Hushed millions stooped before family radio sets. Millions more grappled for space around giant loud-speakers in beer-parlors, parks, squares, theaters, railway stations. Ship crews overflowed wireless-cabins far at sea.

Suddenly the air crackled. . . . Reichstag President Goering's voice boomed: "The Fuehrer has the floor!"

Adolf Hitler—more supreme than the ex-Kaiser ever dreamed of being—began speaking from the Kroll Opera House in Berlin. He stood, an erect, tense figure in plain khaki, his challenging, dark eyes looking out upon row after row of brown-clad Deputies. Beyond them, an ear-cocked world.

For two and a quarter hours his magic voice held most of the 65,000,000 Germans able to hear him. The Reich had repudiated the Versailles Treaty—built up its armed forces in secret. The Fuehrer now gave them a full explanation.

In Britain, to whom the Reichsfuehrer obviously had made another subtle friendly bid, the newspapers were quick to seize upon the speech as a genuine step toward peace. France was disappointed, Italy cautiously conciliatory, Poland impressed, Geneva unconvinced. American comment ranged from outright approval to flat rejection of Hitler's policy.

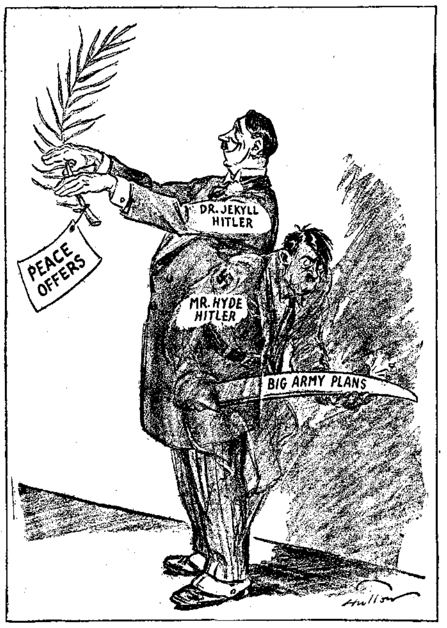
Of all the London press, the coolest to receive the address were not the radical journals, but two pillars of Conservatism—*The Daily Telegraph* (present semiofficial spokesman) and the Tory *Morning Post*.

The latter said the vital point of the speech was Hitler's declaration that the German rearmament program is "final and irrevocable."

Hopefully, *The Daily Telegraph* observed: "Herr Hitler insists again that Germany wishes no European war. . . . If that spirit inspires German policy, it will be possible for great results to flow from the speech." But, it added, "at every point it is left to others to initiate negotiations."

The Daily Express, long critical of Hitler's policies, found in it "an expression of a high ideal that no nation and no individual with a spark of humanity could reject." More enthusiastic even, *The Daily Mail* saw "a passionate plea for peace. . . . Germany should be welcomed warmly and met half-way."

The Times sympathetically agreed that "on an impartial estimate, there can hardly be doubt that the points of the policy . . . may fairly constitute the basis of a complete settlement with Germany."



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Now You See Him—Now You Don't!

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Across the channel, in France, the press had made gloomy forecasts. Pertinax, foremost political commentator, writing in *L'Echo de Paris*, discovered that one principal theme permeated the speech: "Let there be no mutual assistance in Europe, because, if it is properly organized, this means an aggressor State would face a coalition of States capable of overpowering it." The speech, he charged, sought to entice Britain from the defensive coalition which France seeks to create.

Less accusatory, the *Petit Parisien* arraigned Hitler's attitude as contradictory because of his criticism of the system of regional arrangements while saying he is for peace.

Italian opinion was that Hitler had not closed the door to future collaboration.

Officially, Austria found the speech left the situation unchanged. Newspapers universally attacked Hitler's policy toward Austria.

Poland, on the other hand, was excellently impressed, tho opposition papers recalled that Germany still had not accepted the territorial *status quo* as she had with France.

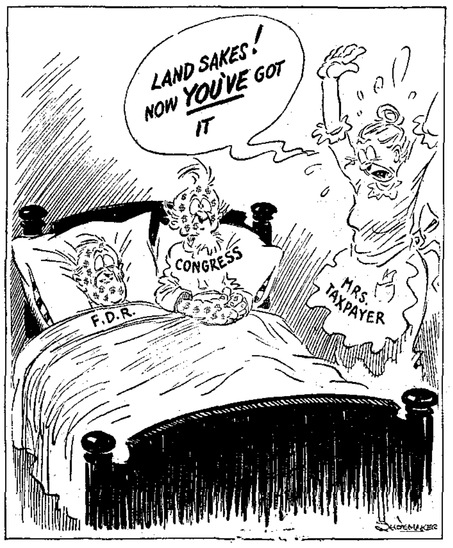
Conspicuous was the view-point of the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News*, which regarded Chancellor Hitler's discourse as "conciliatory in tone," sentiment shared by the Boston *Evening Transcript*, which thought the speech "will go far to allay fear of German armament as a threat to peace in the immediate future."

"There is at least a trace of an olive-branch in the mailed fist which the Reichsfuehrer flourishes," also believed the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

The New Orleans *States* pointed out that "at any rate Germany has said it is willing to negotiate for peace on grounds that meet many of the conditions that its advocates have been urging."

Finally, the Washington *Evening Star* asserted, it now remains "for Hitler to match his soothing words with appropriate deeds."

TOPICS IN BRIEF



Spenditis—It's Catching
—Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

MAYBE soon we'll have a "Be Kind to Public Enemy" week.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

ONE of the world's greatest mysteries: Why can't the Scotch play a tune on a bagpipe?—*Florida Times-Union.*

ONE way to provide more employment is to investigate what has been done to provide more employment.—*Tampa Tribune.*

STATESMEN had to be smarter in the old days. They had to vote without getting any telegrams.—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.*

HITLER is going to keep Jews out of his army, and this is the first real break he's given the Hebrews.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

AN English economist said a boom is here. Well, we must go and look under the lounge again. Perhaps it rolled around the corner.—*Miami Herald.*

A DEPRESSION is when you are down in the hole without a ladder, and a boom is when you are up in the air without wings. —*Dallas Morning News.*

EVERY time you read about Italy's marshaling more troops, you realize that Mussolini's jaw is more than just a natural wonder.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

CLAIMS for shares in the $2,000,000 estate of an Oklahoma Indian have been filed by 130 heirs. What do they mean, "Vanishing American"?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ANOTHER sad and depressing thought is that modern statesmanship consists mainly in devising new and more annoying ways of levying taxes.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THERE seems to be another revival of Shakespeare lately, and some theatergoers think he's almost as good as George Cohan and Eugene O'Neill.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

A HICK town is a place where a telegram is opened with prayer.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

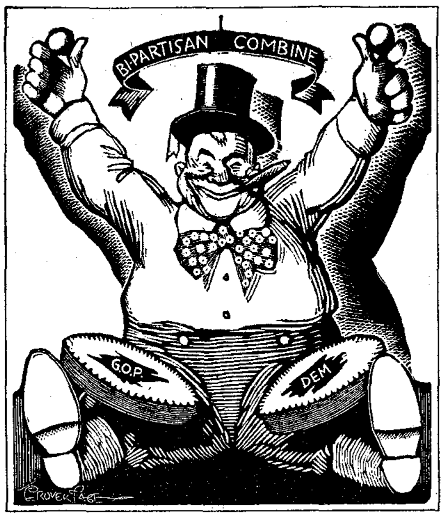
THE difference between the CCC recruit and a vacation camper is that one of them gets paid for all the hard work he does.—*Boston Herald.*

THE G. O. P., trying to raise a campaign fund, might try making hay out of what the Democrats grew in the city streets.—*Louisville Times.*

MILO RENO, the farm radical, has turned against the New Deal. Well, his name sounds like a divorce from something.—*Indianapolis Star.*

FORTY-SEVEN American vaudeville-actors are to tour Russia this summer. That's one way to make the Soviets sorry they recognized us.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

DESCRIBED as the most beautiful in the world, and dedicated to the proposition that all elbows are created equal, a subway has been opened in Moscow.—*Detroit News.*



Little Jack Horner
—Page in the Louisville Courier-Journal

A CARD authority declares that a game resembling bridge was played a thousand years ago. And it still is.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

THE Filipinos seem to think that self-determination means that each political faction shall determine the destiny of all others.—*Birmingham News.*

PROFESSOR TUGWELL fears that by the year 2235 the United States will be a desert. But surely the New Deal can't last THAT long.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"THE psychiatrists and psychopathologists, so far as one can see into the obfuscated anfractuosities of their dialectics, really begin where the uplifters leave off," says W. L. Whittlesey, who begins where the dictionary leaves off.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE chief change noted when water becomes ice is in the price.—*New Orleans States.*

"ONLY a fool is certain about anything," declares a college professor. Are you certain about this, doctor?—*Mobile Register.*

IN saying that Babe Ruth recently hit a home run 500 yards, the esteemed LITERARY DIGEST must have thought it was talking about an Administration accomplishment. —*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

AN ad says that paradichlorbenzine will strike terror to the heart of the peach-tree borer. We should think it would!—*Springfield Union.*

THEY'VE organized a bloc in the United States Senate to fight the building of more war-ships. Here's one old block you can't get a ship off of.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

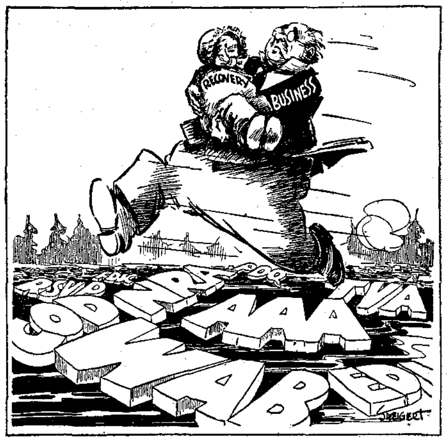
SCIENTISTS report Vitamin B in hash. There should be a limit to all things, and we are firmly opposed to destroying the mystery which is the chief charm of hash.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IF its taxes are raised the Hollywood movie colony threatens to leave California in a caravan of covered wagons. Somebody will have to compose a good theme-song first.—*Wichita Eagle.*

BECAUSE he couldn't think of anything to say before a distinguished gathering in Philadephia, Doctor Einstein kept silent; a wholesome lesson oratory might learn from science.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A NEW YORK park casino sells coffee for 40 cents a cup and Clad Thompson reports he knows persons who would lie awake all night after paying 40 cents for a cup of coffee.—*Topeka State Journal.*

COLUMBIA professor says spinach has been overly glorified as a vitamin source. Young Americans have probably filed his name for reference when they come to voting age.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*



Eliza Crossing the Ice!
—Sweigert in the San Francisco Chronicle

News and Comment From the National Capital

Another Effort to Aline Conservative Democrats and Republicans; Third-Party Worries; Hoover vs. "Radicals"; Autobiographical Bursts in Congress; New Hampshire Politics

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Senator Carter Glass, a leader of conservative Democrats, as snapped by the candid camera

In view of indications that the divergent elements of radical opposition to the New Deal will be unable to unite in a strong nation-wide third party, another effort has been made to bring conservative Democrats and Republicans together under one banner for the Presidential campaign next year. It proceeds from the theory that, in a two-party contest, the conservative Republicans would have a chance if able to annex the conservative South.

It would depend on the willingness of orthodox Democrats like Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd to break with their Party as it stands. On the theory that such Southern Democrats would stand any amount of political suffering before going over into the Republican Party, it has been proposed that the old-line Democrats might hold a national convention of their own in advance of both regular Democratic and Republican Conventions.

By prearrangement, the conservative Democratic convention would adopt a platform, and nominate a candidate acceptable to the Republican National Convention, which then would indorse the platform and candidate. On the assumption that the Democratic National Convention, under the control of President Roosevelt, will indorse the New Deal, and keep far enough to the Left to hold off the third-party menace, the campaign then would be between conservatives and liberals, or radicals.

* * *

This is more than a dream. The idea is quite acceptable to some of the old-line Democrats who have done what they could to try to enlist Senator Glass. It is even reported that William R. Pattangall is under pressure to resign as Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine to go into a fight of that kind against the New Deal.

In a Memorial Day speech, a year ago, at Skowhegan, he left no doubt that he was gravely disturbed over the turn of the New Deal, despite his long acquaintance and political association with President Roosevelt. There is reason to believe some of the Hoover Wing of the Republican Party would not be averse to such a union of Democratic and Republican conservatives.

* * *

The chief worry of the Democratic High Command at the moment is to forestall the formation of a real third party for 1936. The chief worry of the Republican High Command is to keep the radicals, or liberals, from getting control of their Party. At the moment, each side seems to be in a fair way to succeed in this respect.

The first birthday of the Wisconsin State Progressive Party passed last week without evidence of serious third-party agitation. The La Follettes, who would have to give the "go" sign for any such movement, still are playing along with President Roosevelt.

Senator Norris, their political godfather, while unhappy about Mr. Farley in the National Democratic Chairmanship, and the Postmaster Generalship, is thankful to President Roosevelt for legislative favors. Neither he nor the La Follettes see any justification for a third party.

* * *

Friends of former President Hoover are authority for the statement that he has had a hand in turning the tide against the "radicals" in the regional meetings to revive Republican activity. The first of these conferences, in Boston, left no doubt that New England Republicanism was adhering to orthodox Party principles.

The plans for the second of these meetings, to be held next week in Springfield, Illinois, have advanced sufficiently to indicate that no New Dealishness will be at home there. With orthodox Republicans taking control of the arrangements, on the whole, it seems unlikely that liberalism will take root in that Midwestern Republican "rebirth" meeting on the scale originally contemplated by Governor Landon and the Kansas leaders.

* * *

In the halls and annexes of Congress, there is a burst of autobiographical writing. Latest to hint that he will bring out a book is Senator Ellison D. Smith, the old-line South Carolina Democrat who heads the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

Fully as interesting a book, it is believed, is one that is taking shape under the pen of former Senator George Higgins Moses of New Hampshire. Mr. Moses, tho retired in the 1932 election, still passes much of his time near the legislative precincts where he made his national reputation.

In the evolution of the political situation in his home State, however, he has become the "boss," in a sense, of the State Legislature. While the House of Representatives is Democratic, the Senate stands fifteen to nine Republican. The Republican majority responds to the leadership of Moses.

Hence he has the veto-power over the Legislature. All this is building up a personal organization for a political comeback. It may even be attempted, in the 1936 election, albeit this might mean defeating his erstwhile Republican colleague, Senator Henry W. Keyes, for renomination.

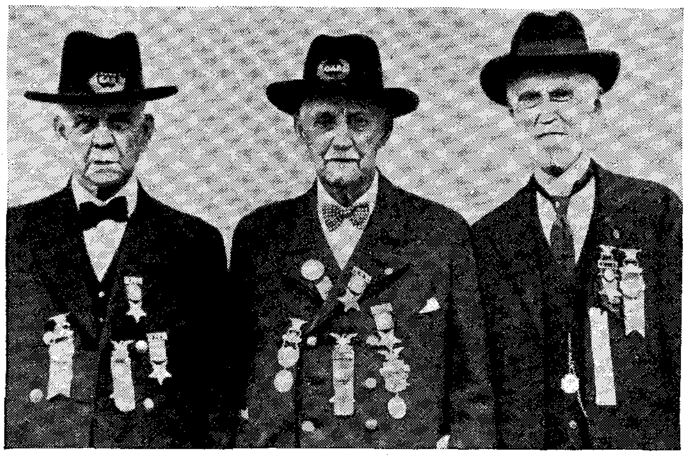
It certainly would have to be over the opposition of John G. Winant, former Governor and another Republican. It is to him that Mr. Moses is said to attribute his defeat in 1932. Mr. Winant has since gone into the International Labor Office at Geneva.

* * *

Keeping tabs on New Hampshire politics from across the Atlantic is not so simple as might appear. It is all pretty important nationally just now, however. New Hampshire is the first State to hold a Presidential preference-primary in each campaign.

Col. Frank Knox, for years a New Hampshire publisher, and, even now, the holder of no small New Hampshire interests, despite his responsibility for the Chicago *Daily News*, is all but avowedly a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. When he decides to come out openly for delegates, he will have to talk it over with his friend, George Moses.

Bonuses for War Veterans . .



Acme

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Even before they were born, the Government was concerned with the problem of soldiers' benefits: Left, *Veterans of the War Between the States and,* right, *of the Spanish-American War, at recent conventions*

Since 1790, the United States had spent, to the end of the fiscal year 1934, almost $17,000,000,000 in various forms of relief for veterans of all wars. Union soldiers in the War Between the States and their dependents had received $7,768,000,000 in seventy-three years. Disbursements in sixteen years, to the end of the last fiscal year, to World War veterans in disability compensation, adjusted-service certificates, insurance, vocational training, and allotments would total $7,800,000,000, President Roosevelt announced in vetoing the Patman bill.

Last year, seven dependents of those who fought in 1812 received $3,222; 351 widows of Mexican War veterans got $198,588.

As early as 1783, the problem of soldier-benefits agitated the Government and the ranks of the Revolutionary Army. Promised gratuities failed to materialize.

In 1875, Grant refused to sign "an act to equalize the bounties of the soldiers who served in the late war for the Union."

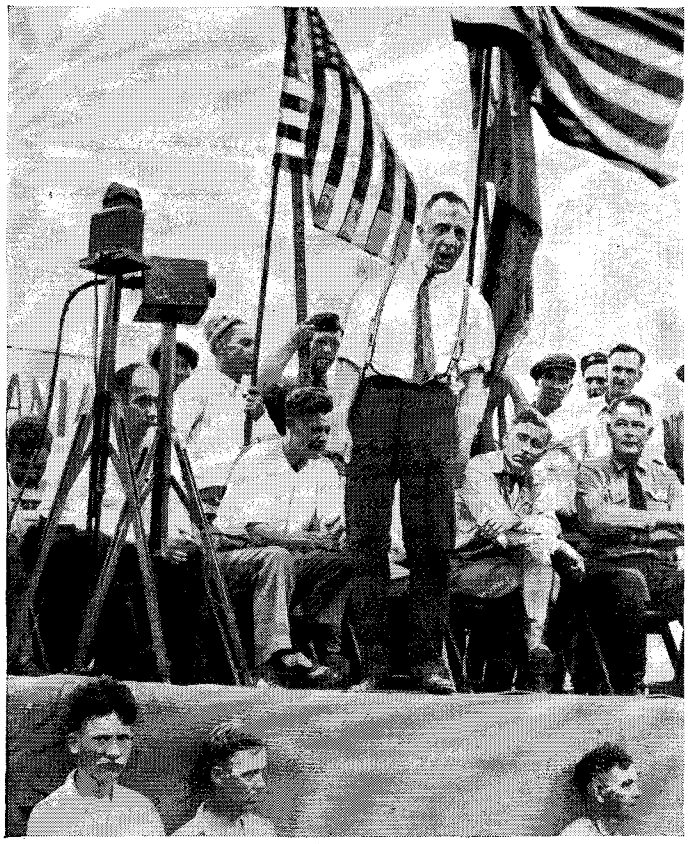
The first Federal bonus bill, introduced within an hour after the signing of the Armistice which ended the World War, was passed on February 24, 1919. It gave $60 to every veteran who had served sixty days or more, and had an honorable discharge.

In July, 1921, an adjusted-compensation bill was passed by the House, but killed by the Senate after President Harding had made a personal plea. The following year, the bill passed both houses, but the Senate sustained the veto by three votes.

In May, 1924, a bonus-insurance compromise was enacted over President Coolidge's veto. It virtually doubled the pay of all private soldiers and sailors who were in the services during some part of the War, and materially increased the compensation of officers up to and including captains.

Almost at once agitation began for payment of the full amount of each adjusted-service certificate, due in 1945. In February, 1931, an amendment passed over President Hoover's veto entitled veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent. of the maturity value of their certificates.

In the summer of 1932, after the House had passed the Patman bill providing immediate payment of the ultimate value, the "Bonus Army" was evicted from Washington, and the Senate defeated the measure.



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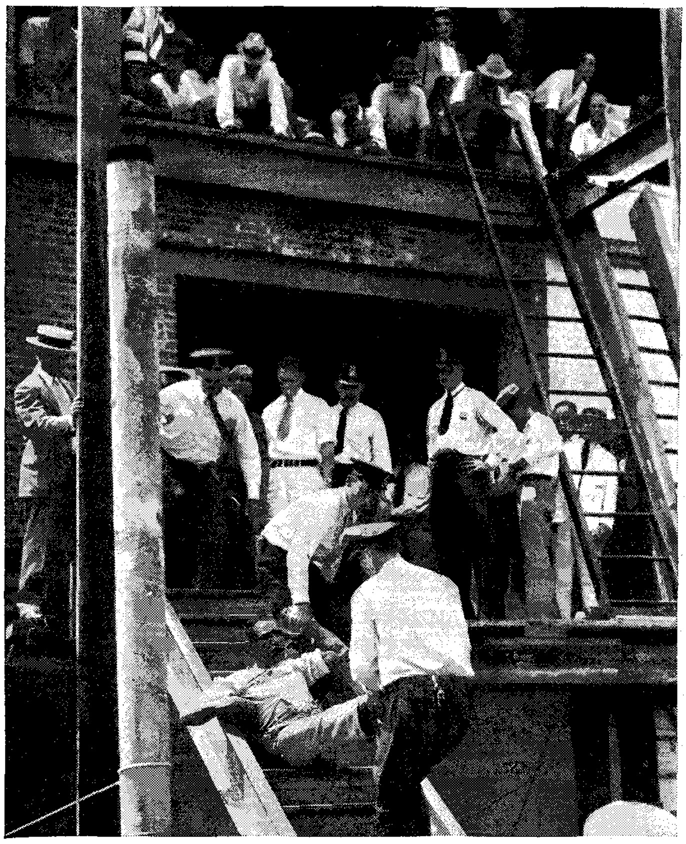
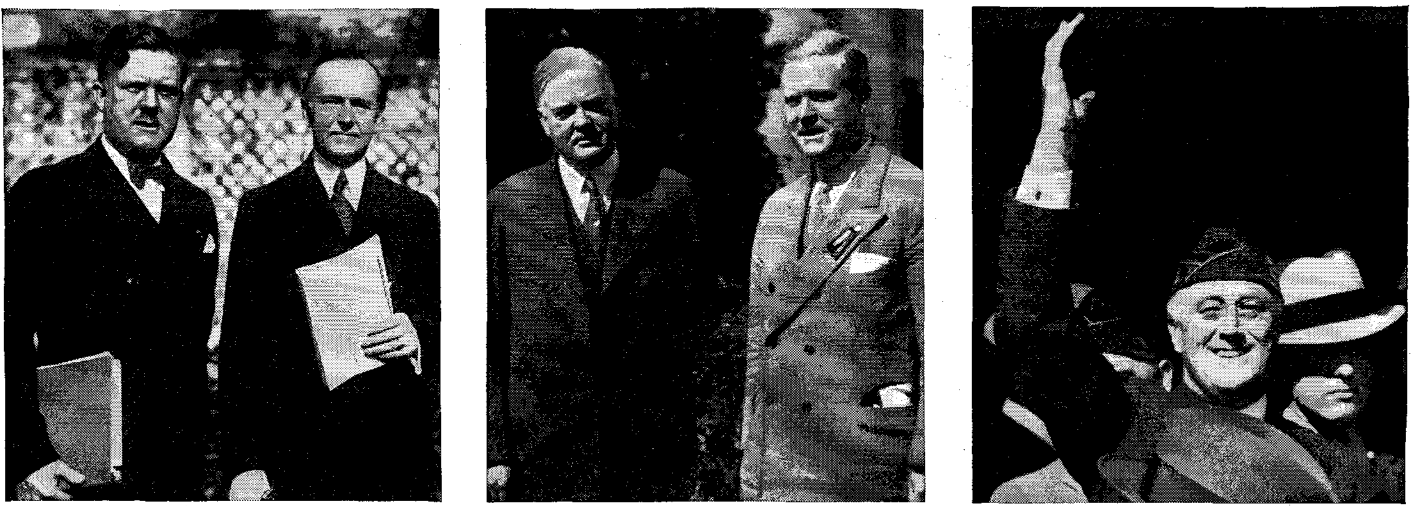
Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler addressing the "Bonus Army" of 1932 at their makeshift camp in the heart of Washington



Keystone

A spark that helped set off the famous bonus battle: Washington police attempt to clear the veterans' camp

. . An Issue as Old as the Nation



Underwood

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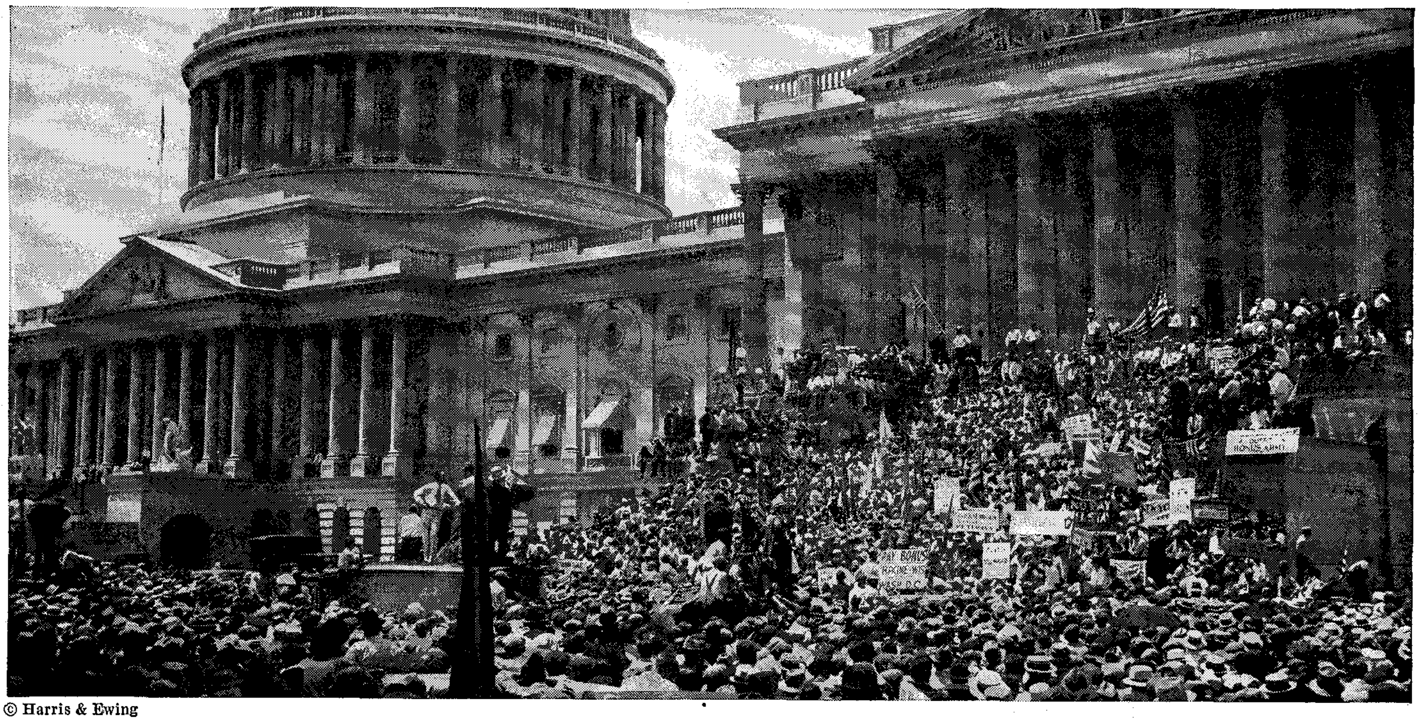
Three Presidents who faced the bonus issue: Left and center, *Coolidge and Hoover when John Thomas Taylor, American Legion lobbyist, called on them;* Right, *Roosevelt when he arrived at 1933 Legion convention*



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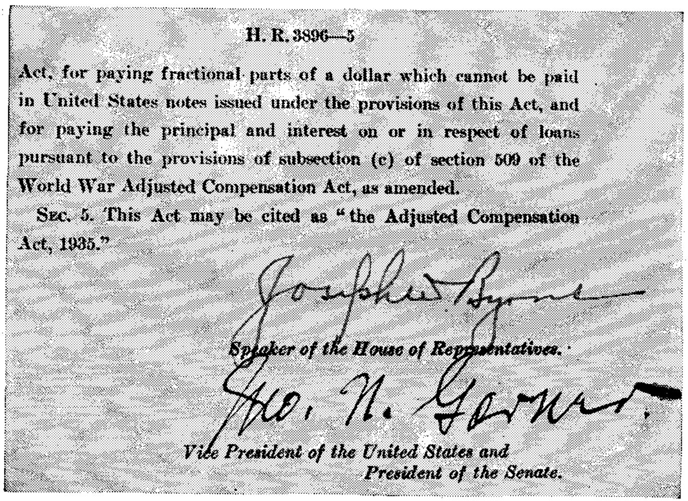
Putting pressure on Capitol Hill: Part of a crowd of 20,000 War veterans staging a demonstration in Washington during the Hoover Administration. Now the veterans send their demands by telegraph



H. R. 3896—5

Act, for paying fractional parts of a dollar which cannot be paid in United States notes issued under the provisions of this Act, and for paying the principal and interest on or in respect of loans pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 509 of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended.

Sec. 5. This Act may be cited as "the Adjusted Compensation Act, 1935."

Joseph W Byrns

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Jno. N. Garner

Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

Acme

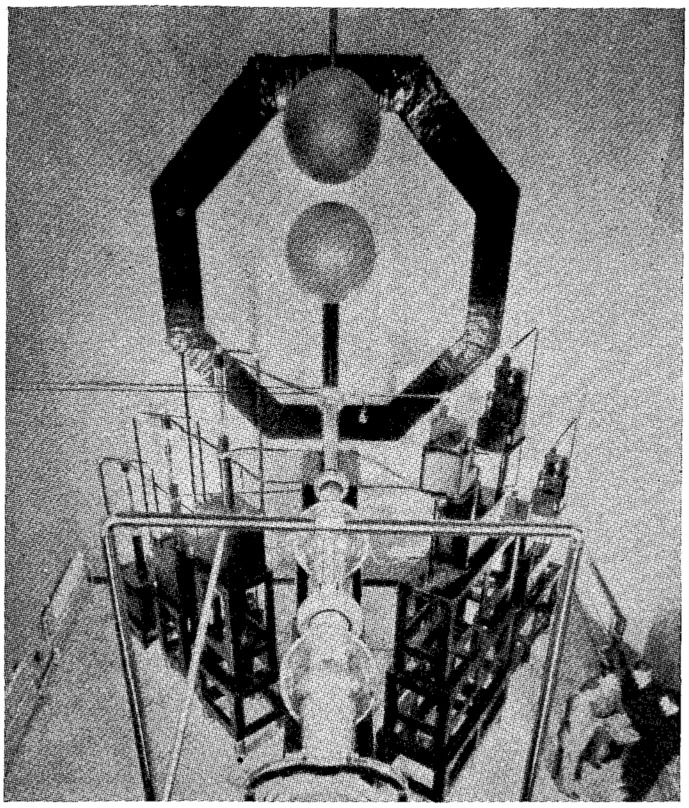
Facsimile of the Patman bonus bill, signed by Speaker Byrns and Vice President Garner, but not by President Roosevelt

Wide World

The President delivers his veto message in person before a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate

Science's Drive On a Public Enemy

Heart-Disease Alone Exceeds Cancer as Cause of Death; Early Diagnosis and Treatment Are Stressed as Vital Needs to Reduce the Mounting Mortality-Rate



The world's largest deep therapy X-ray unit at the Mercy Hospital Institute in Chicago

A small army of curious viewed last week the elaborate "educational exhibit" prepared by the New York City Cancer Committee. Twenty hospitals and eight welfare organizations contributed to the exhibit, showing what is now being done to prevent and treat cancer. The dominant note was one of optimism. Of the 18,620 persons in New York with cancer, it was explained, 7,565 could probably be cured with proper treatment.

Simultaneously, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, indefatigable gatherer of statistics about the state of health and other items in the United States, made public his latest study of cancer. Its dominant note was gloomy, even alarming. In 1934, 122.9 persons in every 100,000 died of cancer. The year before the rate was 118.3. A decade ago it was only 111.8—an apparent increase of eleven deaths per 100,000 in ten years.

Doctor Hoffman's figures, obtained from 165 American cities, showed that cancer is now the second greatest cause of death, being exceeded only by heart-disease. It is, without doubt, the world's most mysterious disease. Its cause is still shrouded in obscurity; conflicting theories lead to confusion and doubt.

Two Chief Weapons

At present the chief weapons against cancer are surgery and irradiation with radium or X-rays. In a recent article in *The Bulletin of the American Society for the Control of Cancer*, the late Dr. Franklin H. Martin presented a tabulation of 24,440 cancer "cures" by these methods, reported during the years 1932, 1933, and 1934. A case in which there had been no return of the cancer for five years was considered a "cure."

The chief difficulty is that the cancer must be treated early, before its growth becomes so large as to be inoperable. Moreover, cancers in many parts of the body are difficult or impossible to reach; the types most amenable to surgical or radiological treatment are those of the skin, mouth, breast and the more superficial body cavities.

The burden of the teaching of cancer societies is that cancer should be diagnosed early. But it is a fact that cancer, in its early stages, seldom is painful; usually the victim does not know that anything is seriously wrong with him until the cancer has reached an inoperable stage.

What is needed, physicians say, is a simple, direct and accurate method of diagnosing cancer—possibly a skin or blood test that will give unfailing warning of cancer no matter where it is located in the body. Tho several such tests have been proposed, none, as yet, has received the approval of the medical profession as sufficiently reliable and easy of application for practical use.

"Wild" Cell Theory

A cancer seems to consist of a group of "wild" cells, possibly all arising from a single cell which has somehow undergone a change, escaped from the regimented control in which all normal cells are kept by the body, and begun reproducing at a furious rate at the expense and to the detriment of other cells.

Generally speaking, there are two types of cancer, depending upon whether the original "wild" cell was derived from epithelial or connective tissue. Epithelial cancer is called carcinoma; the other kind, sarcoma.

The multiplying cells steal food from healthy cells in the vicinity; they crowd the others out, give off poisons that kill them. Moreover, most rapidly growing cancers, like mobs, have no internal organization; they may destroy not only their surroundings but part of themselves. A large cancer often breaks down, decomposing on the inside while the outer cells, still well nourished in the vicinity of healthy tissue, continue growing. Small fragments of the cancer break off, travel through the blood or lymph streams, and establish secondary cancers elsewhere.

When the cancerous growth is discovered soon enough, it may be removed entire by surgery. When it can not be cut out, it may sometimes be destroyed by radiation, for cancer-cells seem to be less stable, and less able to stand doses of killing radiation, than normal cells. X-rays or gamma rays from radium will kill all kinds of cells if they are long exposed, but the cancer-cells die first. The technique of the radiologist is to expose the tissue just long enough to kill the cancer, but not injure the healthy flesh.

The chief mystery is: what causes the original cancer-cell to become "wild"? A widely-held theory blames local irritation: for example, a cancer of the lip might be caused by a jagged tooth, or pressure from a pipe-stem. There is considerable evidence that some cancers do arise from such causes.

But recently cancers have been experimentally induced in laboratory animals by painting the skin with certain tar products, indicating a possible chemical origin for the disease. This discovery is particularly significant because tar compounds that cause experimental cancer are related chemically to substances always found in healthy bodies, including cholesterol, a constituent of bile, and some of the hormones.

May Be Systemic

Some authorities believe that cancer is really a systemic disease. Irritation or chemical changes may provide the immediate cause for the local appearance of the cancer, but the body has already been predisposed to it for other reasons.

No acceptable theory has yet provided an adequate explanation of the recent rise in cancer deaths. Some commentators, notably Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, of the New York City Department of Health, have asserted that the increase is more statistical than real. Physicians report more deaths from cancer than formerly, partly because diagnosis is better.

Another suggestion is that cancer is particularly a disease of later life. Recent success in controlling contagious diseases has increased the average length of life; hence the death-rate from cancer should be expected to increase.

Surveying the Week's Science News

Organized Medicine

The American Medical Association, most powerful medical organization in the world, is a confederation of fifty-four State and territorial medical associations, representing 99,536 American physicians, out of a possible country-wide total of 161,000 legally-qualified medical practitioners.

The Canadian Medical Association, similarly organized, has 2,652 members, was established in 1867, and has many problems in common with the American group.

From June 10 to 14, these two ruling bodies of medicine in North America will meet together, for the first time, at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The joint sessions will be significant for more than the gesture of international amity they represent.

The physicians of both countries are confronted with knotty and growing medical problems, not the least of which are increasing death-rates from heart-disease and cancer.

Another problem: American medicine finds itself embattled against agitators for change in the economic organization of the healing arts. On the one hand are proponents of compulsory health-insurance; on the other, those who demand that the doctor be put on the pay-roll of the Government.

In addition, many physicians are suffering from hard times; there is seething in the ranks for some kind of plan for easing the burden of the medical man.

The political unrest of the world also is to be reflected in the sessions: for the first time there will be a special section on military medicine, in which experts will discuss the plastic rebuilding of shot-torn faces, the prevention and cure of shell-shock, the relation of medical to combat officers.

Approximately 350 papers, contributions to medical knowledge, will be delivered before fifteen different specialized sections. In the course of three days, these sections will hear discussions of new serums for immunization against infantile paralysis, removal of the thyroid gland for relief of hopeless heart-disease, collapse of the lung as treatment for pneumonia, new uses of artificial fever, effects of various substances on blood-vessels, a new treatment for drug-addiction.

© International

Dr. George R. Minot

New Science Books

Science and the Human Temperament. By Erwin Schrödinger, formerly Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Berlin. (New York: W. W. Norton & Co.; $2.50.) The winner of the 1933 Nobel Prize in Physics, in a philosophical mood, discusses science and humanity, and presents understandably the fundamental idea of wave-mechanics.

Research, The Pathfinder of Science and Industry. By T. A. Boyd, research chemist, General Motors Corporation. (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company; $2.50.) What research is; what it is not; how it is conducted, and why, delightfully explained.

Fishes and Their Ways of Life. By Louis Roule, Professor at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris. (New York: W. W. Norton & Co.; $3.75.) New glimpses into "the living world of the waters" by a scientist who combines sound knowledge of ichthyology with a gift for imaginative insight.

Between addresses, the 8,000 American and 2,000 Canadian physicians in attendance will wander through one of the most ambitious medical exhibits ever assembled.

Two hundred displays will show advances in medical science since 1924. Fifteen or twenty special exhibits will demonstrate points in the important papers, and will be presided over by the men whose research is represented..

One will be an exhibit of the life history of the Dionne quintuplets, a presentation of Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, of Callander, Ontario, and his brother, Dr. William S. Dafoe, of Toronto.

Only physicians will be permitted to view these exhibits.

A high point in the sessions will be the installation of new officers. The new President of the American Medical Association will be Dr. James Somerville McLester, of Birmingham, Alabama.

Canada's new medical leader will be Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Campbell Meakins, M.D., of Montreal.

Men of international reputation who will appear on the program include three Nobel prize-winners in medicine: Dr. George R. Minot, of Boston, and Dr. George H. Whipple, of Rochester, New York, who shared last year's prize for developing liver-therapy in treating anemia, and Sir Frederick Grant Banting, of Toronto, co-discoverer of insulin.

Three guests from London have been invited to speak: Dr. Leslie Patton, specialist in diseases of the eye; Norman Patterson, noted for his work in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat, and Sir Francis Edward Shipway, expert on anesthetics.

* * *

Dream-Stuffs

Through every person's arms, legs, tongue, and brain, electrical impulses are continually flashing, varying according to his thoughts.

A simple hook-up of electrical apparatus will amplify these "thought-waves," and record them on paper.

A month ago, Dr. Hallowell Davis and his colleagues at Harvard University were proving to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology that electrical waves in the brain indicated mental activity. Last week, Dr. Louis William Max, New York University psychologist, harnessed a dreamer to the apparatus, and made records of dreams, which were shown before the New York Academy of Sciences.

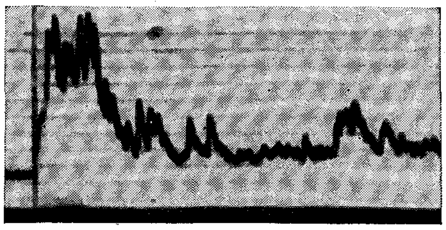
A striking record represented a dream about Coney Island, New York's summer playground, dreamed by a deaf-mute to whose arm and hand the psychologist had fastened the pick-up part of the recording apparatus.

Doctor Max has found that the apparatus works better when attached to the hands of deaf-mutes than those of normal persons, possibly because mutes use the hands more for communication.

After a number of experiments, he has learned these interesting things about dreams:

They last longer than has been supposed. Instead of being all over in a brief fraction of a second, one dream was observed to last nearly three minutes.

Dreams are remembered much better when interrupted. For this reason, the experimenter seldom permits his subjects to have their dreams out, for a description of the dream is needed to complete his record.


Science Service

How a dream looks on Doctor Max's graph

Doctor Max believes that strong impulses, such as those in the hands of deaf-mutes, are generated in the tongues of normal persons during dreams. But, so far, he has been able to find only four persons who could go to sleep with the recording contrivance fastened to their tongues. Unfortunately, none of these hardy subjects dreamed.

Chaos in Mexico: Conflict of Church and State

If Protracted, Struggle Might Wreck Nation, but a Progressive, Sane Government, and a Hierarchy Making Fewer Claims, but Offering Greater Service, Might Avert Disaster

BY CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

General Secretary, Emeritus, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

Acme

Archbishop Diaz

There are three questions at issue between the State and the Church in Mexico, and a fourth which is in the background: Is the State suppressing religious liberty? Is the State "persecuting" the Church? Is the State antireligious, rather than simply anticlerical and anti-Church?

The fourth question is: How far is the State justified in taking away the liberty of the Church? This question is subjected less to debate because the State answers the three other questions in the negative. The Secretary of Foreign Relations and the Mexican Ambassador to the United States repeatedly deny by press and radio that there is any such oppression.

Church's Reply

The response of the Church is substantially this: The State has taken away from the worshiper the means essential to him by which, through tradition and custom established from childhood, substantiated by the impulsions of conscience, he may express his worship, confess his sins, profess his repentance, and be the recipient of divine grace. His marriage is to him a sacrament, and, in the face of death, he feels the need of the ministries of the Church as elements in his creed.

After six weeks of observation and study in Mexico, I do not hesitate to give categorical answers to the three debated questions.

The State is suppressing religious liberty, when it closes the worshiper's Church, when it deprives him of his priest, when it shuts out religion from his home, both as teaching and as ministration. It suppresses religious liberty to the Church as an institution, not only by these same restraints, but by its destruction of the Church's identity, and by the demolition of its organization.

The word "persecute," according to the dictionary, means "to pursue in a manner to injure or inflict, to harrow, to inflict cruel or oppressive treatment." Is the State injuring, harrowing or oppressing the Church? Is not that question answered sufficiently when I pass the beautiful cathedral, and find flaming posters of the State plastered on its walls, attacking it in violent terms as an institution, or when I go into a church and find it filled with cartoons, some of them vile caricatures of religion itself?

Trash-Heaps of Altars

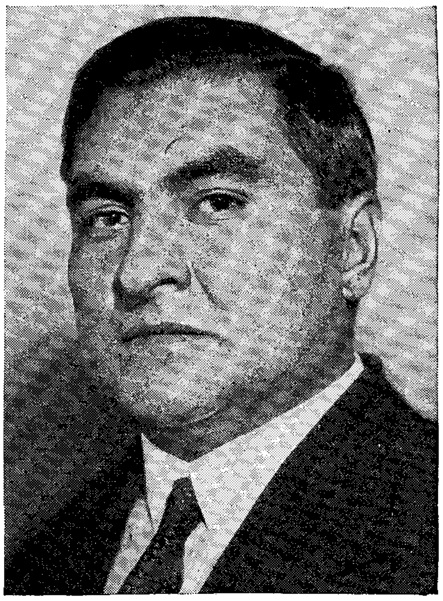
Is it not answered when the Government goes into the office of the cathedral, makes trash-heaps of altars and crucifixes, and pastes seals on paintings of Madonnas, and, in the church offices, on typewriters, certifying that they are the property of the Government? Is it not answered when the "Red Shirts," even tho not authorized, are permitted to invade Church property in riotous manner? It is idle to discuss this question.

There is a good deal in the claim of the State that the Church has forfeited its right to liberties which it has claimed, and to powers which formerly it exercised. But the State has little sense of perspective, and has not attempted to make any discrimination as to just what immunities should be taken away. It has left almost none of the essential rights.

The Government makes its own definition of political interference. It rules out any right of the Church or priest to criticize the Government, or any law, or to advocate any law. The policies of the Government are amateurish, almost childish. They are very frequently carried out with a playful sarcasm, or a hilarious insolence which are entirely gratuitous.

Archbishop Diaz is in every way as much of a gentleman as Señor Portes Gil, and that is saying a good deal. The Archbishop's arrest, on a lonely road, in the middle of the night on a trumped-up charge, his long detention, and the treatment which accompanied it, ought to have brought forth, as I had expected it would, an apology from some gentleman in the Government.

The representatives of the Mexican Government are, to say the least, poor sportsmen. Any honest and courageous referee would rule them off the floor. While undoubtedly there are sincere men in the Cabinet, there is neither sincerity nor sanity in government procedure.



Keystone

Señor Portes Gil

That the Church has been fanatical goes without saying, but there is precisely the same sort of irrationalism, almost to the point of mania, in State circles. In fact, the Government suffers through the boisterous demeanor of some of its representatives as contrasted with the dignity and restraint of the Archbishop. There are departmental buildings where intolerance is in the very atmosphere. Just as the intransigent Church wrought its own disaster, so, now, an equally imperious and supercilious State may seal its own doom.

Perhaps it is appropriate that the Constitution of 1917, which is in force, not only deletes from the previous Constitution the phrase "in the name of God," but also that which followed it in the earlier document, "by the authority of the Mexican people," for the present attitude toward the Church is contrary to the will of a majority, probably of at least three-fourths, of the Mexican people.

Little Difference to Church

The question as to whether or not Mexico is approaching Fascism or Communism is one on which there is some variety of opinion. So far as religion is concerned, it makes little difference whether Mexico has atheism, as in Russia, or the kind of non-Christian cult which is attempting to make its way in Germany.

Cristo Rey, a newspaper which imitates the style of Russian journals, carries alongside its front-page title a caricature of Jesus. When I told Señor Portes Gil that the Government was charged with being responsible for its publication, he answered that the

(Continued on page 50)

Share-Croppers' Plight

Southern Baptist Convention's Sympathy Is Aroused

The plight of the Southern share-cropper came before the Southern Baptist Convention at Memphis, arousing sympathy, but no immediate action, tho, if reports are true, said Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, Jr., of Raleigh, "two-thirds of the abused probably are Baptists."

If they were Baptists, Doctor Poteat said, he was interested in finding out if all their complaints were true, and he urged the establishment of a research agency for that purpose.

However, under the rules of the church, such an agency could not be set up at this session, and action was postponed until the next convention.

Injustice Cited

In his appeal, Doctor Poteat, who is an author, preacher, and former missionary in China, recited that "there have been complaints of railroading of suspects, complaints of the Scottsboro Case, complaints of every conceivable injustice done in the name of profit. These complaints touch every point of our Baptist belief—the question of personal and religious freedom—and every human right."

The convention also heard Dr. Joseph Martin Dawson, of Waco, Texas, who said it was reported that in his "own State there are farm-owners who work their tenants on the halves, require them to buy all supplies at exorbitant prices, and charge the legal interest in addition, thus reducing these tenants to virtual peons.

"Some of these men profess to believe in the true Gospel, by which they mean they give mental assent to a creed which assures them of escape from a burning hell after death, but may ignore social justice here and live like the devil."

The convention responded by adopting a resolution expressing "deep concern for social justice for all individuals and groups." It was added as an amendment to the report of the Social Service Commission denouncing war, lynchings, the liquor traffic, motion-pictures which depict crime and vice in an "alluring manner," and reaffirming devotion to the principle of the "separation of Church and State."

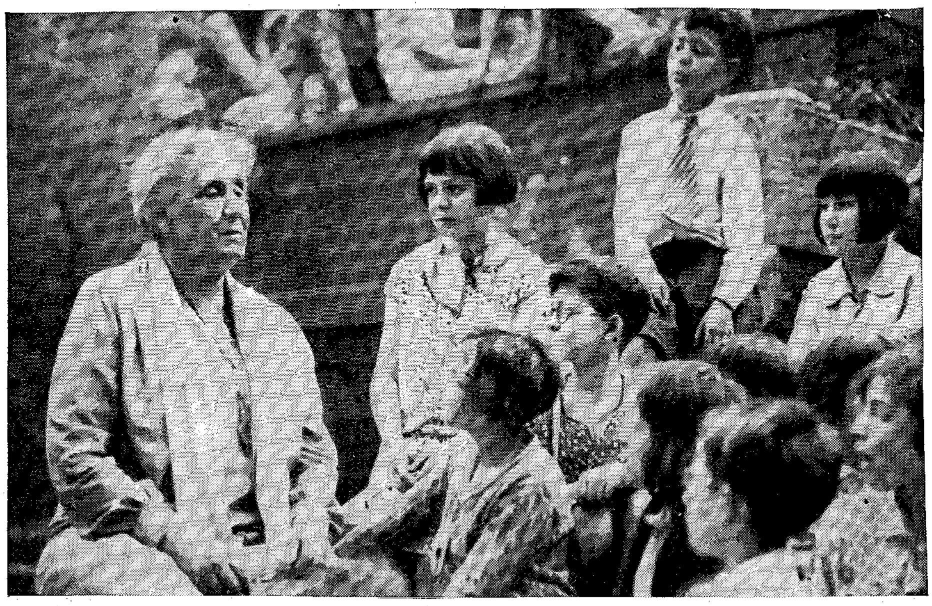
Dr. John Richard Sampey, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, succeeded Dr. Monroe Elmon Dodd, of Shreveport, as President.

"Protocols" Condemned

The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," which purport to be plans for Jewish world dominion, have been branded as fraudulent and libelous in the trial at Berne, Switzerland. To Jews it is a vastly important victory, for these "Protocols," circulated since 1905, have been the bible of anti-Semitism and largely responsible for pogroms and persecutions.

Jane Addams Shunned Life of Ease

Called "Best-Loved Woman in the World," by Ramsay MacDonald; Dedicated Her Life to Aiding the Poor



Wide World

The late Jane Addams was a great friend of children

By all the tokens of achievement in the field of human welfare, Jane Addams earned her title of "best-loved woman in the world," bestowed on her by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. The "little ugly duckling," as she once described herself, who could have lived at ease, became, instead, high priestess of peace, founder of the famed Hull House; winner, in 1931, with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of the Nobel Peace Prize; parent of daring social legislation; honored by a dozen universities; friend of the great and defender-in-chief of the poor.

No woman has sought less for herself and attained more for others.

A few weeks before her death she was hailed as the greatest living woman. Yet, by a characteristic whimsy, the title she preferred above all others, was that of "Inspector of streets and alleyways in the neighborhood of Hull House." It was her only political office, and the powers that gave it took it away—for a political henchman.

Miss Addams was born in Cedarville, Illinois, on September 6, 1860, daughter of John H. Addams and Sarah Weber Addams. Her mother died when she was a baby, and her father, a banker, and a friend of Abraham Lincoln, became her chief confidant. Some childish affliction made her pigeon-toed and her head lean to one side—like an "ugly duckling"—but surgery cured the trouble, and the young girl became "beautiful because of her remarkable expression."

It was through her father, to whom she was devoted, that she had the first suggestion "of the great world of moral enterprise and serious undertakings." He took her to see how the mill-folks lived in "horrid little houses," close together. She resolved that, when she grew up, she would "have a large house, but not among other large houses, but among horrid little houses."

After her graduation at Rockford College, in 1881, she traveled in Europe, and her intention was confirmed by what she saw there—slums in the great capitals.

Hull House was given to her to further her ambition, by Miss Helen Culver, owner of the property. Between a saloon and an undertaking shop, it became her home and the center of a world-famed enterprise in social welfare. People of all colors, classes, and creeds were welcome. There came Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Swope, who were married there; W. L. Mackenzie King, later Prime Minister of Canada; Francis Hackett, and Dr. John Dewey, dean of American philosophers.

Work at Hull House

Hull House functioned as a bathroom, parlor, garden, day-nursery, school, gymnasium, legal-aid bureau, little theater, and community meeting-place. Miss Addams knew slum-districts and the need of slum-dwellers as no one else did, and her advice was sought by police, Mayors, hospitals, and other social-service agencies.

Public movements which began in Hull House include the agitation for a juvenile court, the building of public baths, parks, and vacation schools; the promotion of industrial education, medical inspection in schools, campaigns for improved wages and working conditions, the supervision of the "white slave" traffic, and the narcotic evil in Chicago.

Her advocacy of peace earned Miss Addams a place in the roll of the "Reds." During the World War she was trailed by detectives. When she came to the defense of an anarchist newspaper she was denounced as an anarchist. Yet, a few weeks ago, on her seventy-fifth birthday, the world did her honor. It was also the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which she founded.

By the Way

The Rev. Helen M. Graham was one of five elders recently ordained to the Methodist ministry in New York City. She is said to be the city's first woman to hold full privileges in the Methodist ministry. She may preach, perform marriages, conduct funeral services, confer baptism, and administer communion.

* * *

People who have cheated the Government, and repented, have swelled the Treasury's "Conscience Fund" to $618,263.68, according to Treasury officials. The fund was started in 1811. The latest remittance was $20 from a penitent who wanted "to get right with God."

* * *

Motion-pictures for the Bantus, made in Africa by African actors, are being attempted by the Department of Social and Industrial Research of the International Missionary Council with a grant of $55,000 from the Carnegie Foundation. The Bantu Educational Cinema Project will attempt pictures which "will appeal most powerfully to Bantu mentality, and help the native by interpreting to him the meaning of the Western world of ideas, morals, customs, and laws to which he is being introduced so rapidly."

* * *

Repeal of prohibition has added an aggregate of nearly $500,000,000 to Federal and State revenues, according to figures made public by Dr. James M. Doran, Administrator of the Distilled Spirits Institute.

* * *

Resolutions adopted by the Middle Atlantic Conference of Congregational and Christian Churches, meeting in East Orange, New Jersey, condemned the naval maneuvers in the Pacific as a gesture of war with Japan, called on churches to support all bills in Congress that "take the profit out of war," asked that manufacture of munitions be placed under Federal supervision, and said that war was a futile attempt to settle international differences. Another resolution requested that Asiatic immigrants be placed on a quota basis as are European immigrants.

The Rev. Pierson Harris of Chatham was elected to the office of Moderator for the ensuing year.

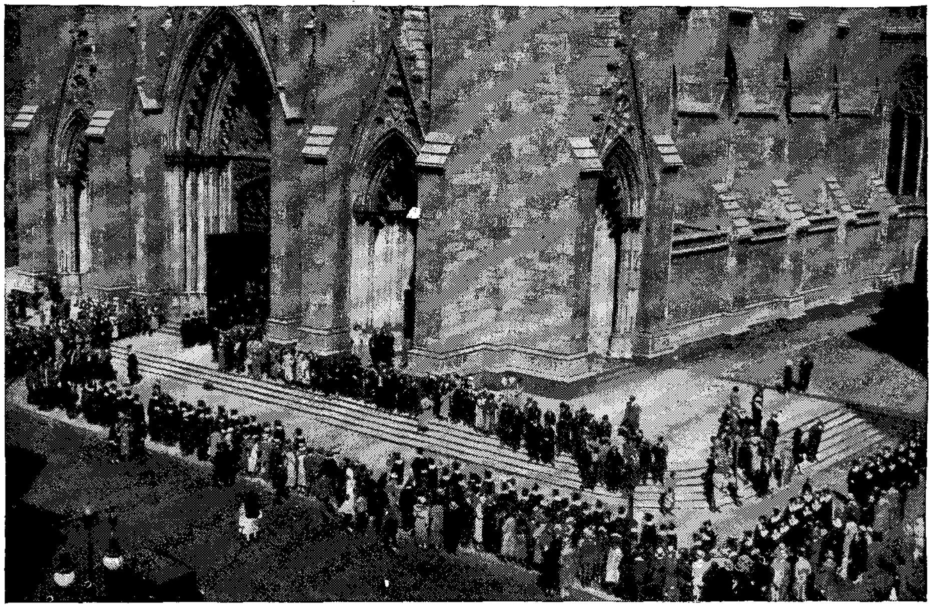
* * *

"That such things exist in a civilized State seems unbelievable," said *Our Animals,* organ of the San Francisco S.P.C.A. The "unbelievable" thing was the report to State legislators that live rabbits were sewed with needle and thread to dog-track racing-machines, to be torn to pieces by greyhounds in training.

A bill to prohibit the use of live animals in the training of racing-dogs, passed by the State Senate, was then before the Assembly.

Appeal for Anglican Reconversion

"Apostolic See Waiting So Long," Pope Remarks, but Invitation as Two Englishmen Are Canonized Meets With Little Response



© Wide World

Procession entering St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, for celebration of canonization of Bishop John Fisher and Sir Thomas More

Four hundred years ago Bishop John Fisher and Sir Thomas More lost their heads for the sake of conscience. To-day, their names are enrolled on the calendar of saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

They were the first Englishmen to be canonized since the Reformation, and Pope Pius XI seized the occasion to invite all the British to return to the Church in whose faith More and Fisher were martyred. "Let them . . . remember," he appealed, "that this Apostolic See has been waiting for them so long, and so anxiously, not as coming to a strange dwelling-place, but as finally returning to the paternal home."

Service in New York

Cordial tho the relations between Britain and the Vatican are, the appeal met with virtually no response in Britain outside of Roman Catholic circles. The explanation for this is said to lie in the fact that the British are accustomed to having prayers for their reconversion offered up at Vatican ceremonies.

In Roman Catholic churches in Britain, too, such prayers are offered up at the regular services. A little more than a century ago, the Roman Catholic faith and practises were virtually proscribed in England. In 1829, a beginning was made in lifting the restrictions, but it was not until 1926 that the last of them was blotted from the statutes, tho, to be sure, they were not observed most of that time.

According to *Whitaker's Almanack* (1935), in 1931 there were, in England and Wales, 26,550,000 Anglicans, or members of the Established Church, and 2,220,000 Roman Catholics.

The canonization of the two men who defied Henry VIII was observed with two celebrations in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York City. They were remarkable for the fact that they were attended by direct descendants of Sir Thomas More—Martin Whitton, a financial counselor, Miss Angela M. Cave, Associate Professor of English Literature at the College of the Sacred Heart, New York City, and Miss Dorothy Cave, her niece.

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of Cambridge University, friend of Erasmus and More, was a leading scholar of his day. An advocate of reform from within, he opposed the Lutheran schism. He declined to bend to the will of King Henry in the matter of the monarch's divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and to recognize the Act of Succession acknowledging the legitimacy of the issue of Henry and Anne Boleyn.

The waiting Tower received him. Pope Paul III made him a Cardinal, but Henry refused to let the red hat into England, and threatened to send Fisher's head to Rome for it. Fisher's head eventually was stuck on a pole on London Bridge, and the red hat is said to hang in a church in Rome.

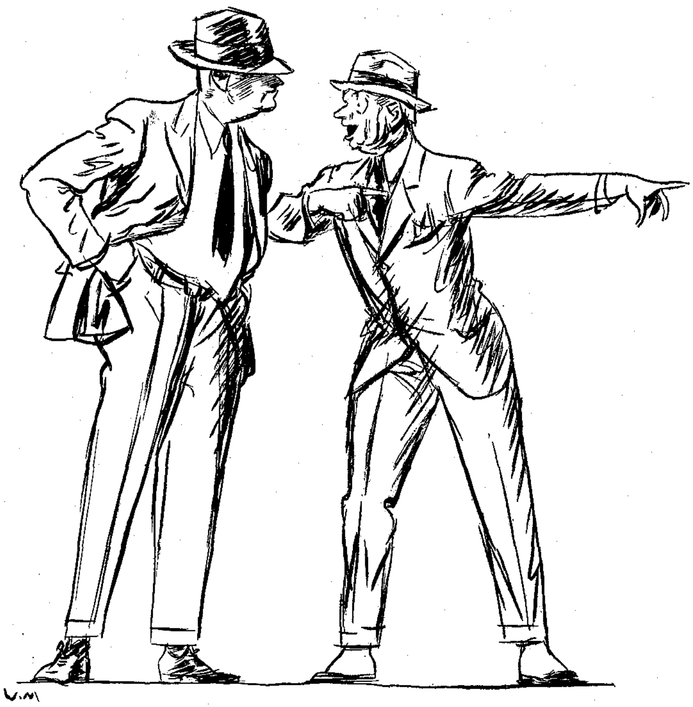
More, author of "Utopia" (1516), and a scholar whose reputation went far beyond Britain, resigned as Lord Chancellor (1532) when Henry divorced Catherine. He refused to take the oath under the Act of Succession, and went to the block on July 7, 1535. Had he done "as all the Bishops and best learned of the King's realm have done," as his wife requested, he would have been spared martyrdom, and would not have achieved sainthood.

Washington Cathedral

A gift of $50,000 by Mrs. James Parmelee makes possible the resumption of work on the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in Washington, often described as the Washington Cathedral. Mankind, said Robert Louis Stevenson, was "never so happily inspired as when it made a cathedral."

A Baker's Dozen for The Players

"Seven Keys to Baldpate," the Matrix for All Successful Native Mystery-Plays, Is the Thirteenth Classic Revived by These Seigneurs of the Arts



Wallace Morgan, Player, illustrator, sees George M. Cohan and James T. Powers in the revival of "Seven Keys to Baldpate"

On the afternoon of September 14, 1913, George M. Cohan blew the whistle on the dress-rehearsal of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," a mystery-farce adapted by that dapper little actor from a story by Earl Derr Biggers. The curtain rang down in the dark rehearsal-theater, the cast dispersed. Out by the stage door, his mutilated felt hat pulled down over one ear, Cohan braced Wallace Eddinger, his leading man.

"Let's climb into the car, Wallie, and get some air in our lungs," he said. "Let's talk things over."

Eddinger, relaxing from the strain of rehearsals, agreed. They got in, they drove away, and, a few minutes later, they crashed. Eddinger was rolled around in the wreckage like a pip in a roulette-wheel, and the results damaged him considerably.

Cohan bobbed up from under the hood of the car, chalking up a broken arm, and a broken collar-bone, as his piece of the carnival of shattered steel. Each looked at the other and wanted to cry. Maybe they did, but, if they did, no one ever told it publicly. Their tears would have been for the fate of the play, scheduled to open next night in Hartford, Connecticut, for its try-out.

Cohan's Feat

The play did open, but not with Eddinger. He was stretched out in a bed content to let nurses do for him. It was Cohan, his shoulder padded like a tap-dancer's overcoat, his arm trussed in four board-feet of splintered lumber, who played the leading rôle, and, thereby, cemented that play into the immortalia of the American theater.

A tremendous success from the beginning, it has become the source-book for a hundred native mystery-plays, the very matrix of this type of drama. It established speed and pyramiding climaxes as the formula, and, from that formula, in turn, came such as "The Bat," "The Cat and the Canary," and countless others.

Cohan never has played the rôle since the Hartford try-out. Eddinger, patched up, took over for the New York run. Nor has the play ever been revived in New York, until now, when it is the thirteenth annual revival of The Players.

It is no small salute to it to record that, after twenty-two years, it still, unaltered, undoctored, is a play both thrilling and amusing.

The revivals by The Players have been, save for one year, an annual festival in the waning time of the season. For the most part, the plays chosen for revival have been shrewdly scissored from the past.

It was Francis Wilson, long beloved actor, who inspired, in 1922, the first of the revivals, and he came out of retirement to play the rôle of *Bob Acres* in "The Rivals." The rôle traditionally has been associated with Joseph Jefferson, second President of The Players, and there was something more concrete than footlight sentiment in the restoration.

Since then, in order, the Club, founded by Edwin Booth, has revived "The School for Scandal," "She Stoops to Conquer," "Trelawney of the Wells," "Henry IV," "Julius Cæsar," "The Beaux Stratagem," an inspired production of "Becky Sharp," a combination program of "Milestones" and "Little Father of the Wilderness," Congreve's "The Way of the World," "Troilus and Cressida," and, in 1933, an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" so conspicuously perfect and delightful that the public insisted on its continuation after the customary revival-week. There was no production last year.

Best Acting Talent

The Players' revivals invariably attract the best acting talent in the year. Coming at the end of the season, when the directors have a wide choice of the field, the most distinguished stars are available, and it is not on record that any one, man or woman, ever declined the opportunity to join the brilliant cast.

The production is, for the first week, a benefit performance for the Actors' Fund and The Players, the basic sentiment being that the public once again may see plays and players who have made history in the theater. No cast-member is paid that week.

If public response dictates a continuation into a second week, then the members of the cast share equally in the receipts.

No star ever has balked at a rôle, however humble. It is on record that, in one production, Walter Hampden, President of The Players, and Mr. Wilson appeared briefly as *servants*. Others, of equal stature in the theater, have been content merely to play walk-on rôles of complete insignificance.

Nor have there ever been any stars, as such. The casts have been all-star, from the beginning, and not less than five of the thirteen revivals have had casts which, if paid fully, would have resulted in staggering pay-rolls.

Actresses are not Players. One day a year may they enter the doors of the Club in Gramercy Park: Shakespeare's birthday, April 23. And one night: for the banquet after the last performance of the revival.

Famous Actresses in Casts

Despite this ruling, such women as Ethel Barrymore, Laurette Taylor, Fay Bainter, Helen Hayes, Henrietta Crosman, Helen Menken, Elsie Ferguson, Pauline Lord, Effie Shannon, Mary Ellis, Peggy Wood, and the revered Mrs. Thomas Whiffen have eagerly joined the casts.

Special prologs, prepared for each production by a member of The Players, always have been one of the jewels of each revival. That devastating wit, Oliver Herford, the poised Percy MacKaye, many others, have penned these items. This year it was A. E. Thomas, dramatist, who wrote the prolog, Otis Skinner who delivered it.

Cohan, no broken arm, his shoulder whole, returned to the rôle which wracked him in Hartford almost twenty-two years ago. The others in the cast, sharing the variety of parts, important and unimportant, are Walter Hampden, Mr. Skinner, James T. Powers, Zita Johann, Ruth Weston, Irene Rich, Josephine Hull, Ernest Glendinning, James Kirkwood, Edward MacNamara, George Christie, Ben Lackland, Frank Conlan, Percy Moore, and Allen Delano.

Sam Forrest, who staged the original production of "Seven Keys to Baldpate," was Director.

From Mrs. Fitzherbert's Right Eye—

Mrs. Eulabee Dix Makes an Exhibit of Her Paintings, Including the Only Life-Study of Mark Twain in Miniature

It will come as small surprize to followers of the miniature art of Mrs. Eulabee Dix to discover that her new canvases, seen at the Grand Central Galleries, were large, airy, and of remarkable lightness. These qualities were abundant in her miniatures, the most difficult media in which to implant these effects.

Now that she has turned to flower-painting on canvases of large area, her feeling for arrangement is more eloquently apparent.

Her flower-paintings are of that school which suggest the modern living-room. There are expanses of white blossoms forming a background against which a skilled decorator could make a dozen combinations. The size of the works, likewise, commends the paintings to this use, since it is the vogue to focus the *décor* of the room on one large painting.

Interest in her show settled largely, however, on a miniature of Mark Twain, painted from life, exhibited for the first time, and correctly reported to be the only miniature from life ever painted of him. It shows him standing, his shock of white hair a militant brush, while the hands are in repose near the folds of the crimson Oxford robe.

Other miniatures in the show were of Miss Lilly Wickersham of London, the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. William P. Northrup, Miss Susan Quaintance, and Mrs. William Gorham Rice.

The Tiny Miniature

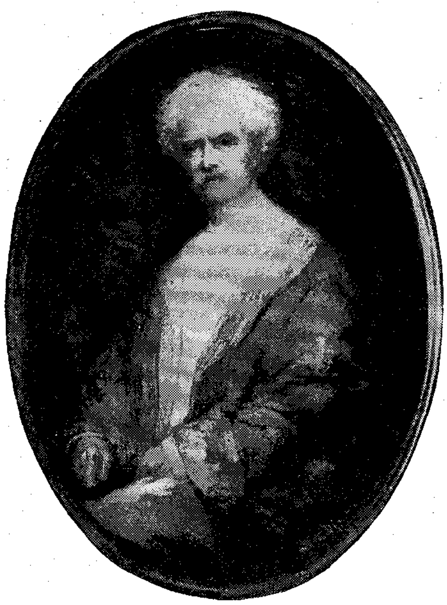
Here there was no trace of the contemptible *mignarde* portrait, the tiny, studiedly minute art which rejoices in its small size and ignores any semblance of fineness or spirit. This type of painting, scorned by able miniaturists, is virtually work for personal adornment.

There have been notable examples of it, such as the famous portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert's right eye, which George IV commanded Cosway to paint, but, in the main, it is not until the miniature becomes a traditional portrait that anything of honor may be expected.

The art fell into poor repute when hasty painters, slapping gobs of color down on slabs of ivory for small, quick fees, made a popular vogue of miniatures, and drove portrait-painters of eminence away.

Drouais, Vigée-Lebrun, and Fragonard himself worked in miniature, and, even tho they too often were tempted to whimsicality when working in that medium, achieved some paintings of rich result. The art was highly estimable in their time, and it was conceded that the test of a miniature was the sincerity and talent poured into the picture by the artist.

"It is in drawing inspiration from this tradition that the art of miniature-painting, which has, to-day, become a poor and commonplace thing, can be raised to its old level," said François Monod, Deputy-Conservator of the National Museum of the Luxembourg, relative to a previous exhibition by Mrs. Dix.



Peter A. Juley & Son

Mark Twain: from life

"She received in France a good technical education, pondered her art and from attitude, gestures, stuffs, dress—everything that her subject can offer of character and color, she draws, as a true portrait-painter should, an expressive composition and a picturesque method.

"Her faces and flesh stand out—as they should do in a miniature, which must never be uniform and dull. For the rest, the costume and setting, she breaks away from detail and enlarges and breaks up her workmanship."

Tradition Followed

Tradition is supported in her method of presentation. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in Flanders, Burgundy, France, and Italy, princes of the courts, financial and commercial giants placed in their private chapels, and took with them on tours, pious miniatures painted by the great painters of the time. Portrait miniatures began to replace these little pious pictures, and, now, portraiture is almost the sole function of the miniature.

Intimate and movable, it still astonishes some people when painters resent finding the tiny works hanging on walls. It is a work to be stood on a table or desk, or to be taken on travel.

The art of miniature-painting is growing in this country, altho it would seem to be receding elsewhere, particularly on the Continent. Such Americans as Matthew Pratt, Henry Bendridge, Joseph Dunkerley, Charles Wilson Peale, Walter Robertson, Robert Fulton, Raphaelle Peale, Benjamin Trott, and Henry Inman are leading a host of young painters into this historic field.

Abbey's New Policy

Famous Theater at Dublin to Import Plays from Continent

The Abbey Theater Players, six months of touring in the United States behind them, return to Dublin this month—and a new theater. For thirty-one years, since its founding, the Abbey has been the home of native drama, and originator of the Irish folk-play.

Now, for the first time since 1904, it has been found necessary to abandon the policy of playing nothing but native works, and, in the new season, plays from the Continent will be produced.

Irish dramatists, slack for several years now, have embarrassed the Abbey. They are not writing plays of Abbey caliber, and, indeed, for some months have written no plays at all. When the slackening first began, it was decided to augment the season with revivals.

Audiences tired of seeing the same plays, and, down at the new Dublin Gate Theater, there was active competition. The Dublin Gate was taking plays rejected by the Abbey, and turning them into popular works, was importing plays from abroad with success.

"Henceforth," said William Butler Yeats, poet, mentor of the Abbey, "we intend never to leave a good Irish play unplayed. We also intend to stage some of the best modern productions from the Continent."

Lack of good new plays will not be the venerable Abbey's only irritation. American motion-picture scouts have been sniping at the touring-company with golden bullets.

Barry Fitzgerald, first comedian of the troupe, enormously popular with Americans, has been lured to Hollywood, on leave of absence from the Abbey. Several others, obdurate until now, are considering contracts to remain here and play in films.

College Gets Mural Panels

A mural in three panels, painted by Walter Pach, will be moved this week to the lobby of the main entrance of the College of the City of New York, gift to the College from the Class of '03, of which the artist was a member.

The mural, along with water-colors, was on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries for ten days. Inspiration for the painting was found in the three Latin words—*Respice, Adspice, Prospice*—which form the motto of the College.

Camera Art Shown

The camera has brought Chicago art enthusiasts reproductions of classic landscape paintings and the Art Institute has made an exhibition of them.

Photogravure, brought to new perfection by printers and engravers in Europe, has made it possible to make a show of great compass. The exhibition has notable examples from the beginning of the art to the present.

ON THE CURRENT SCREEN

Charles Boyer and Katharine Hepburn in the film, "Break of Hearts"

Altho it has a very shaky narrative and several threadbare and preposterous situations, the new Katharine Hepburn screen-drama demonstrates rather triumphantly the enormous resources of craftsmanship that Hollywood has at its command.

As a purely physical production, **"Break of Hearts" (AA)** is shrewdly effective, boasting a splendid series of tasteful backgrounds, cunning direction, expert photography, and pretentious musical interludes. That it can only be recommended with qualifications is no fault of those who worked on the external trappings of the production.

The glamourous Miss Hepburn is here cast in the rôle of a contemporary lady of circumstance, a part that contrasts strikingly with her assignments in "Little Women," "Spitfire," and "The Little Minister." In the major portion of the work she plays with the forthright and almost naïve simplicity which has endeared her to a host of film-goers, but, in the tragic sequences, her grip on her characterization falters.

As a struggling young composer, who falls in love with and marries a famous conductor, she is utterly engaging, endowing the most routine episodes with vitality. When she suspects her husband of infidelity, and turns to drink and reckless living, her acting is less assured.

Boyer's Fine Acting

While the Hepburn fans will attend the film in any case, it is chiefly noteworthy as further evidence of the excellent actor Hollywood has secured in Charles Boyer. In "The Battle," and, again, in "Private Worlds," the Frenchman gave promise that he combined the two prerequisites of fine acting skill, and a magnetic personality.

Playing the part of a conductor who discovers that his love for a young girl is stronger than his art, he works miracles with inconsequential material, and handles the sequences of despair and remorse with assured restraint.

Under Philip Moeller's careful direction, a musical accompaniment has been made an integral part of the production. Those who still remember the enormous rôle that a melodic score played in silent motion-pictures will find it fulfilling an almost similar function in "Break of Hearts."

Employing a full symphony orchestra at intervals, and using definite refrains to accent the love story, the tragic interruption of the romance and the final reconciliation, the production relies heavily on the music for building up emotional intensity. Jean Hersholt, as a wise and kindly maestro, is the best of the assisting players.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, *Life Begins at 40, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, The Youth of Maxim, G Men, Hold 'Em Yale, The Scoundrel.

AAAA—Outstanding Films
AAA—Recommended Films
*Films suitable for children

* * *

"Break of Hearts" brings together a new French actor with a brilliant advance reputation, one of the most-discussed Hollywood personalities, and the last Broadway hold-out against the lure of the West Coast's art-shops.

Charles Boyer, lithe, dark, handsome, already was a great actor in France before he came to this country. Born in Figeac in 1899, son of a merchant, he attended the Collège Champollion, where he first showed acting talent, had a theater in his father's granary, and managed, directed, and staged benefits at military hospitals in the Figeac district during the war.

While a student at the Conservatoire, in Paris, he made his first professional appearance, and became a favorite with Parisian theatrical audiences at twenty-two. His screen début was in silent pictures for Gaumont, and he was brought to this country to act in French "talkie"-versions of "The Trial of Mary Dugan," and "The Big House."

While they were being taken, he learned English, and, in "The Battle," reviewers welcomed him. Reserved, disliking night life, he takes long walks to get into the mood of a rôle, doesn't bother whether he is to be in a play or picture, and never cared for athletics until he came to Hollywood; now he plays tennis, golf, and swims. His versatility, brilliant, but never showy, has made him a favorite with men and women.

When Katharine Hepburn first landed on Broadway, she tackled the New York Theater Guild. The Guild's director listened to her pleas, and dismissed her with: "I think you should go back to the country and stay there. You have such beautiful rosy cheeks the grime of the city might spoil them." But Philip Moeller has eaten those words in "Break of Hearts."

Eugene O'Neill's favorite director, interesting, brilliant, and a dramatist, he has directed every star on the legitimate stage from Nazimova to Ina Claire. His first picture, "Age of Innocence," was a success, and he left Hollywood helpless when he walked on his first set and said: "Now, folks, I'll have to take your word about everything to do with the movies, you see I don't know a continental about 'em."

He speaks German, Italian, and French, is an excellent pianist, and has written much of the incidental music for Guild productions.

Mild in manner, unostentatious in dress, he has directed more than fifty-five productions for the Guild.

* * *

"A Night at the Ritz" (AA)—An out-and-out farce about a press-agent with a chef in tow that just falls short of becoming hilarious entertainment. It has the brash William Gargan and the proficient Eric Rhodes as chief protagonists, with Allen Jenkins contributing another of his dead-pan caricatures as a hackman who submits to the chef's experiments. It is marred by an inept scenario, the situations evolving from the antics of the principals, rather than the unfolding of the plot. It has more than a few tedious stretches.

* * *

"Age of Indiscretion"—Paul Lukas, Madge Evans, and Helen Vinson in a drama of marital infelicities that has virtually nothing to redeem it. The best performance is that of May Robson as a mean and selfish old woman who dominates the concluding sequences of the work.

They Stand Out From the Crowd

© International

Miss Gloria Hollister, who is completing studies for the New York Zoological Society of the skeletal structure of Bermuda fish, holds the "lowest down" mark for women deep-sea divers.

This fair, solemn-faced assistant of Dr. William Beebe, tropical-research expert, descended 1,208 feet last August in the bathysphere used by the Beebe Bermuda Expedition.

Miss Hollister knows her fish, spends much of her time fingering specimens of rare tropical varieties, or poring over books about them in her study at the Bronx Zoo. When she read that a tarpon had been caught off Florida, she wired friends to send her the tail for scientific perusal. It seems tarpon are very rare in Bermuda waters, so this was no chance to lose to get one.

© International

Robert Peter Tristram Coffin, selected by the ninth annual Poetry Week Committee as this year's outstanding poet of the nation, boasts he is the only poet who has had verse printed simultaneously in *The Ladies' Home Journal* and *The Nation.* Heavy-set, square-faced, his curly, gray-blond hair, and athletic build belie the classic conception and rôle of versifier. Also, he likes to fish, would play tennis, in fact, if he had time.

Painter, wood-cutter, Mr. Coffin has designed illustrations for some of the dozen books he has had published. His latest is "Strange Holiness," a book of poems; his next work will be a novel, "Red Sun in the Morning."

He was born in Brunswick, Maine, forty-three years ago, was graduated from Bowdoin *summa cum laude,* and is a member of the faculty of Wells College.

What's the Name, Please?

Auchincloss—New York lawyer—not *ouch* but *awk: awk'in-closs.*

Igor Sikorsky—aircraft designer and builder—as if spelled *ee'gore si-kor'skee.*

Sioussat—historian, at Univ. of Pa. —*sious* equals *Sioux: soo-sah,* not *soo-zah* nor *soo-zat.*

Speyer — investment banker — two syllables, as if spelled *spy'er.*

Taurog—movie director—*tau* same as *taw: taw'rog.*

Uhler—physicist, at Yale—not *ul'ler* nor *oo'ler,* but *you'ler, ewe'ler,* or *yew'ler.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Underwood

Jacob Epstein, the stormy petrel of British art, became famous when at twenty-eight he executed the much-criticized series of full-length nudes on the façade of the British Medical Association Building in London. These daring figures have weathered the gale of controversy until now, when the Rhodesian Government, taking over the building, had ruled them unsuitable quarters.

Epstein, born in New York, in 1880, of Russian-Polish parents, pleaded vainly with the Royal Academy to save his work, then withdrew as a candidate for membership in the organization.

Recently he brought the art world on his head for his huge carving of Christ which was called blasphemous. He studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, has been a notable figure in London's Bohemian set for a generation. Great to some, unthinkable to others, nevertheless his water-colors, bronzes, and statues have brought big prices.

© Bachrach

Harold V. Milligan, who is in charge of music at the Riverside Church, in New York—the so-called Rockefeller church—through his National Music League has done much to develop a generation of music-lovers who will be the intelligent discriminating audiences of the future. He founded this organization in 1925. One of the world's foremost organists, Mr. Milligan was born in Astoria, Oregon, studied at the Portland Academy, the Guilmant Organ School of New York, then pursued his work in England and France. He went to the Rockefeller church in 1915, when it was the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

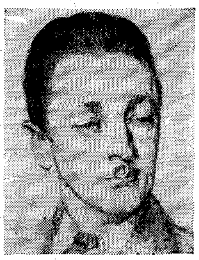
He has a wife and two sons, Vincent and Robert, and makes his home in New York. He confesses that he writes fiction-stories, which he never sends to editors.

Daniel W. ("Tommy") Tomlinson, who, with Joseph E. Bartles, set many speed-records in a transport-plane, is the tall, broad-shouldered, ruddy-faced, Assistant to the President of Transcontinental and Western Air.

Former member of the Navy's celebrated aerobatic team of Sea Hawks, Tomlinson has based his whole life on a "devil-may-care" attitude. In the Navy they called him "Indian Joe."

When stationed at San Diego, in the service, he stunted at night, lights off, so officers couldn't see him. His madcap gallivanting eventually got him court-martialed for an accident in which another flyer was killed, tho this time he was not air-clowning. Beached by the Navy, "Indian Joe" bought *Little Hennie,* barnstormed the nation.

Comics—And Their Creators



Drawn by Nicolai Fechin

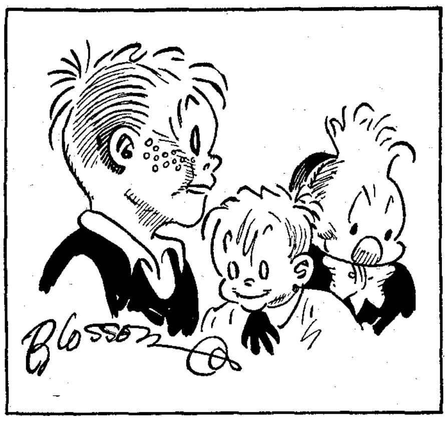
Merrill Blosser was born at Nappanee, Indiana, in 1892. In his early school-days he developed a fondness for drawing. His parents encouraged him and had him take lessons.

He kept at the drawing-board and finally landed a job drawing illustrations for a motor-cycle magazine in Chicago. But the task of drawing all a motor-cycle's many and varied contraptions correctly was too much for him, and he soon fled—fled as far as Wheeling, West Virginia, where he landed in the art department of *The Register.*

There followed a year or so of routine work. Then Blosser moved to Cleveland and got a job as sports cartoonist for the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.* He kept this job a year; then won a position with the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

He hadn't been with NEA long before it was discovered that he liked to sketch kids. He was put to work drawing a one-column kid feature, and, in a week, was told to expand it to full comic-strip size.

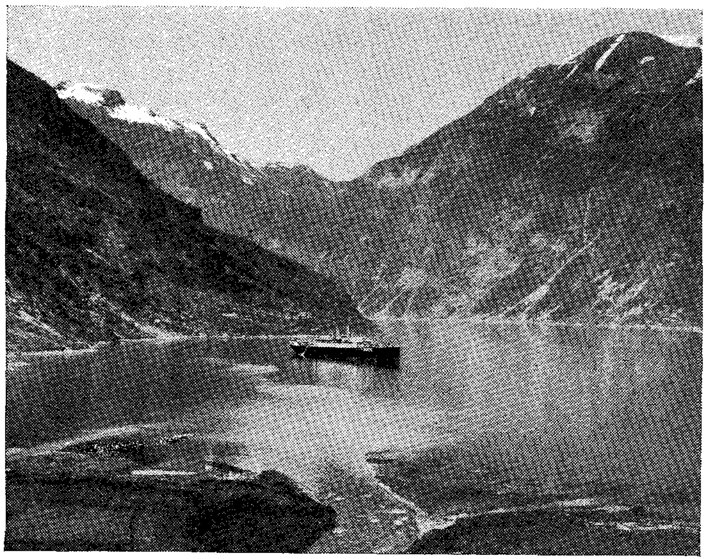
That was the birth of "Freckles and His Friends." Ever since, Blosser has been drawing the famous band of little characters.



Freckles and His Friends

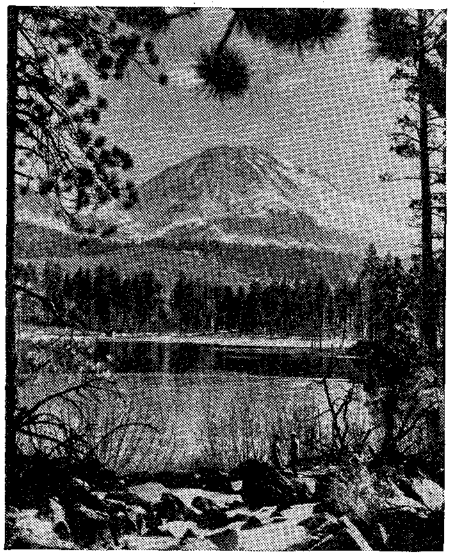
The Summer Traveler Speeds On His Way

Faster Transportation Lengthens Vacation Time as Mountain, Field, Stream and Seashore Beckon From Every Direction in the United States and Abroad



Ewing Galloway

Canadian Pacific Railway



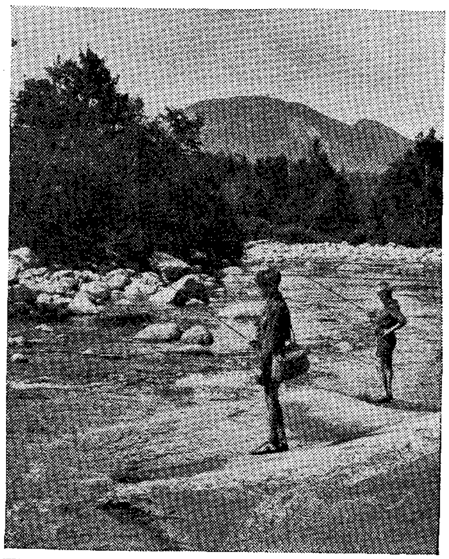
Californians, Inc.

Speed is the traveler's by-word this summer. With faster schedules in effect on land and sea and in the air, vacation days are extended and distance is no longer the deciding factor.

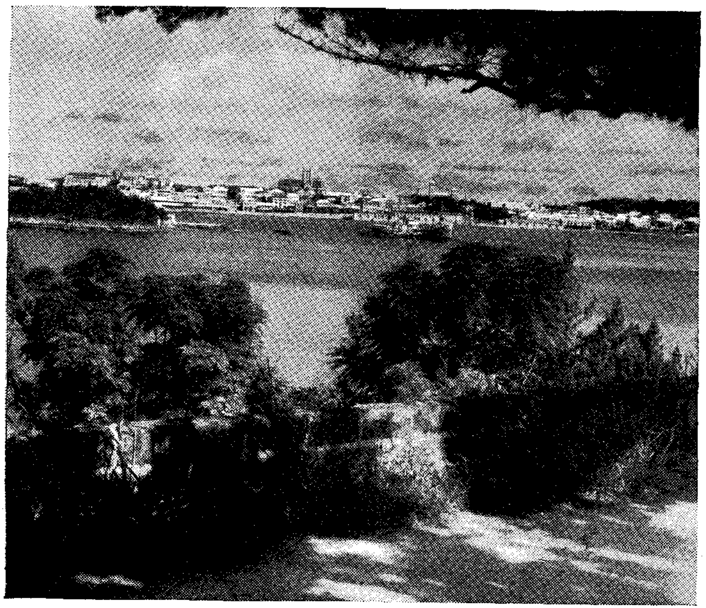
With a Coast-to-Coast trip an overnight possibility, it matters little in point of time whether the choice is New England, California, or Canada.

For those with more leisure it can be the West Indies, South America, Alaska, Hawaii, the South Seas or Europe.

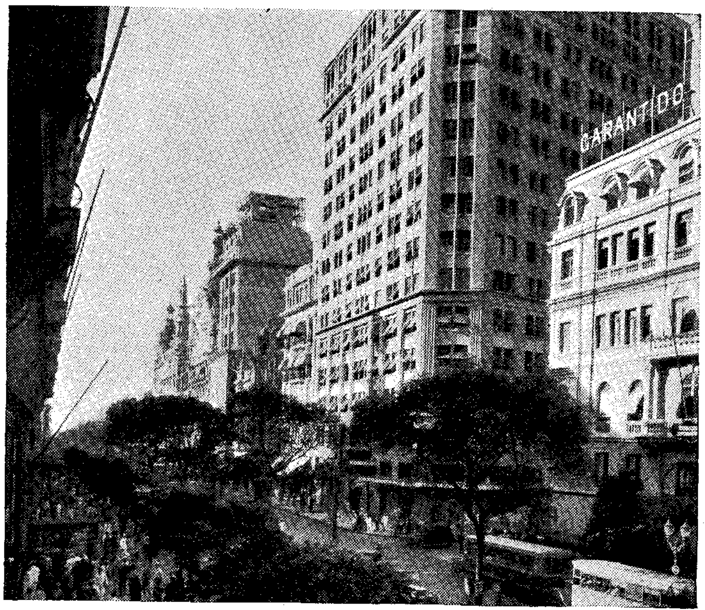
To the North, are Norway's *fjords* (upper left), or the Canadian Rockies (upper right); to the East, the streams of New Hampshire (right); to the West, California's varied attractions, such as volcanic Mt. Lassen (left); to the South, the beaches and resorts of Bermuda (lower left), or the gay streets of Buenos Aires (lower right).



Winston H. Pote



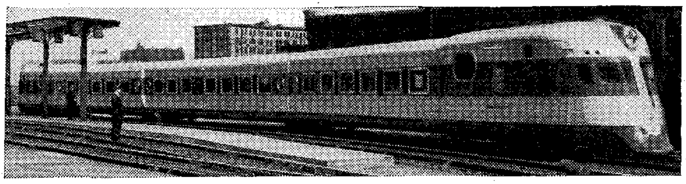
David Knudsen



L. Green from Gendreau, N. Y.

Stream-Lining Sweeps World's Railways

New Designs for Speed and Appearance, and Air-Conditioning for Comfort, Are Rushed as Time-Tables Are Revised to Meet Growing Competition From Air and Highway



Underwood

The new Boston-Providence Comet

To assert that the world we live in is infinitely smaller than it was a century ago, or even twenty years ago, is a commonplace. Distance to-day is considered less and less of an obstacle to communication.

Almost every week the press reports some new achievement in transportation. As the universe becomes more closely knit, one may say that the size of the world becomes inversely proportional to the speed of communication.

Railroads throughout the world are facing a problem. With competition from airplanes and motor-buses, they have been forced to improve. Generally speaking, these improvements have been of two kinds —in speed, service, and equipment in the older types, and in the appearance of the new, modern, stream-lined trains.

Stream-lining, which was considered a daring experiment by many railroad men last year, is receiving wide acceptance. This solution of excessive air-resistance is being applied to Diesel-driven, electric, and steam-power trains.

Air-Conditioning

Travelers who accept, as their motto, "See America First," will benefit this summer by air-conditioning, which will be almost universal on all first-class through-trains. This has revolutionized car-comfort —and especially on Western railroads, where heat and dust of the deserts are overcome. Vacationists also will save much time by the increased speed of many trains.

The pioneer, light-weight Diesel train, for example, when introduced, made a run of 112 miles in an hour. A twin *Zephyr* train made an exhibition-tour of the South in March. Other similar trains have been put into operation by this line. The Burlington is operating three *Zephyrs*, and, in the fall, will put on a fourth, the *Mark Twain.*

Soon after the sensational achievement by the *Zephyr*, the Union Pacific's stream-line train, *M-10001*, streaked across the Continent in record-breaking time. It made the Coast-to-Coast run last October, from Los Angeles to New York in fifty-six hours and fifty-five minutes, breaking a number of other records en route.

The New Haven's first Diesel train, named the *Comet*, begins, this week, its regular Boston-Providence run. On a test trip it shattered all speed-records for New England by hitting top speed of 110.5 miles an hour.

The Flying Yankee, another Diesel stream-liner, began its regular service this spring between Boston, Portland, and Bangor over the Boston & Maine, and Maine Central Systems. It cut the previous express-time of six to seven hours to six hours.

Stream-lined electric locomotives are being used by the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Washington. *The Congressional Limited* makes the Washington-New York run in three hours and fifty-five minutes. The Baltimore & Ohio is experimenting with stream-lined trains of each source of power.

There is a hot race for supremacy among the three systems connecting Chicago with the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. While the Burlington has placed twin Diesel stream-liners on its rails, the Chicago & Northwestern has speeded up its steam-equipment to make 400 miles in 400 minutes.

The Milwaukee Road has put into service a completely stream-lined, steam-driven train. *The Hiawatha*, described as the "fastest steam-locomotive," designed for a speed of two miles a minute, is the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific's answer to the Diesel competition.

Stream-lines and Steam

Stream-lining is being tried by other lines on their steam locomotives. The New York Central has stream-lined one of its *Hudson* type locomotives, pulling the *Twentieth Century*, and both this train, as well as the Pennsylvania's *Broadway Limited*, make the run between New York and Chicago in seventeen hours.

The Norfolk Southern is experimenting with stream-lined steam power, and the Santa Fe is turning its attention to high-speed Diesel power. *The Chief*, designed for this line, is expected to be ready about July 1.

Vacationists abroad will find it possible to cover itineraries with great speed. European railroad services are almost uniformly excellent. The costs are reasonable, distances on average journeys are short, and the speed rivals that of American trains.

Time to be saved in travel and drastically reduced rates are the principal summer inducements of European railroads.

High-speed trains are being experimented with abroad. The consensus in England favors light units drawn by steam-locomotives.

Speeding to Scotland

The London and Northeastern's *Flying Scotsman* travels between Kings Cross, London, and Waverly Station, Edinburgh, 392½ miles, in seven and three-quarters hours, without a stop. The Royal Scot of the London, Midland and Scottish, makes the summer journey in seven hours and forty minutes.

The fastest train in France is the stream-lined Diesel powered *Bragotti*, operated between Paris and Lyons. It covers the 318 miles in four hours and five minutes.

German railways, which claim more passengers than all the American railroads combined, are devoting attention to increased speed. This summer's schedules aim to provide Europe's fastest service.

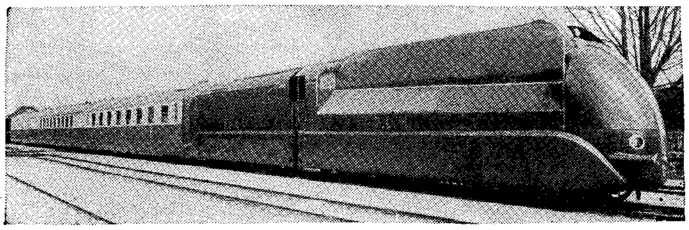
Twenty-eight new articulated electric trains, stream-lined, will supplement the 100-mile-an-hour electric trains previously in operation. These new trains can attain a speed of seventy-four and six-tenths miles an hour in eighty seconds.

The grandfather of stream-lined trains, the famous *Flying Hamburger*, is Germany's champion flyer. A new stream-lined train, the *Flying Frankfurter*, was put into operation on Berlin-Frankfurt run.

The Italian State Railways recently completed a satisfactory test-run with a heavy locomotive between Milan and Venice.

Switzerland will have intercountry through trains, with reduced rates and faster schedules. In Sweden, every station-house looks like a garden exhibit.

The stream-lining of trains also has extended to the Orient. Japanese managers of the South Manchuria Railway have installed a high-speed steam driven train.

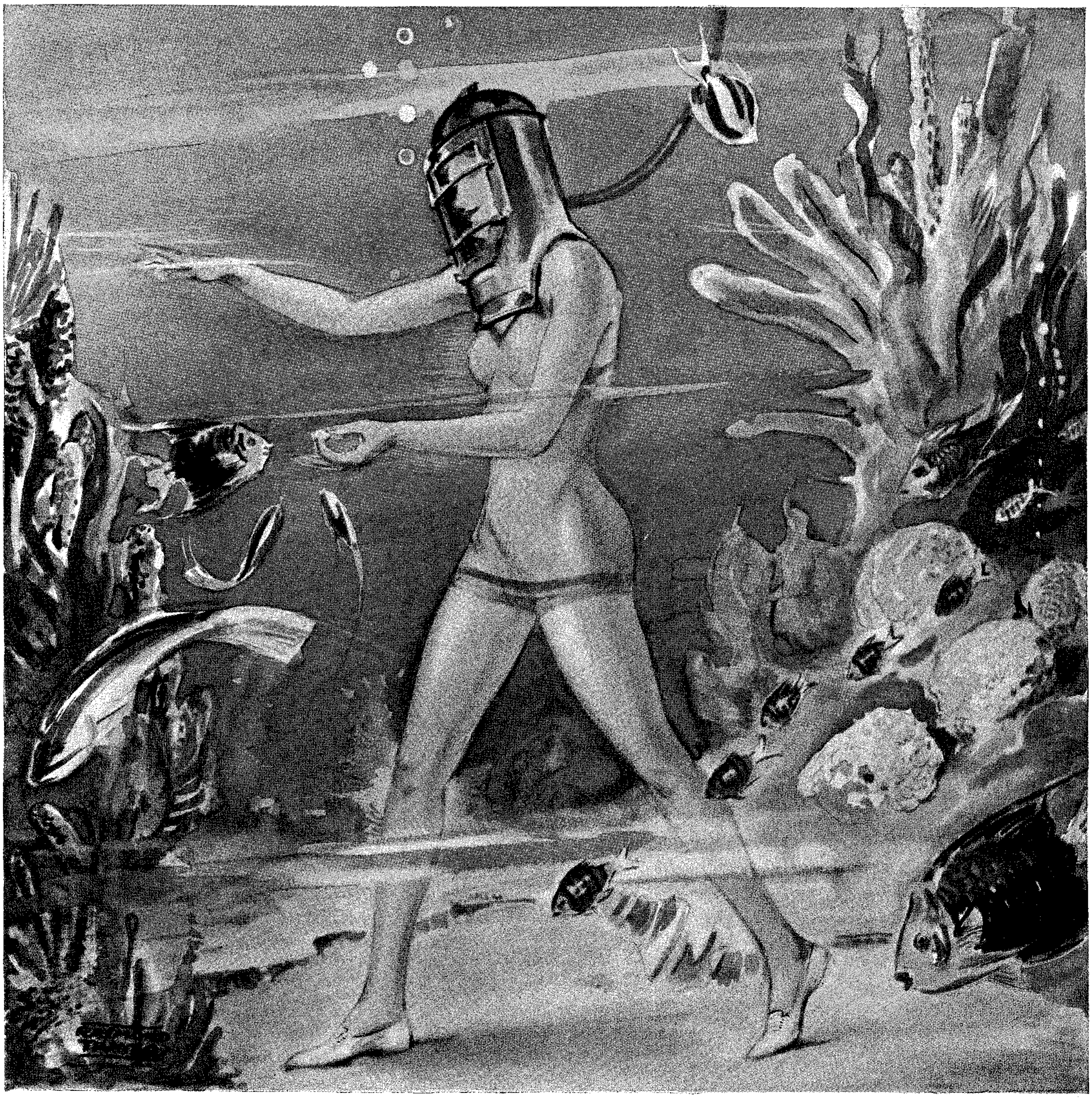


Wide World

France's aerodynamic challenge to the stream-lined train

South Manchuria Railway

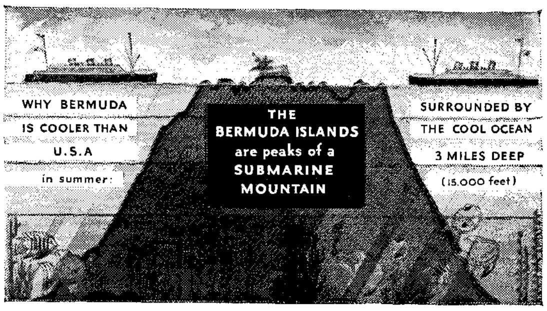
The Asia *speeds from Dairen to Hsin King*



Enjoy this new thrill of Submarine Exploration. It's easy, safe and inexpensive to "walk on the bottom." See at close range the wonderful undersea sights for which Bermuda is famous. Glass-bottom boats, too—and don't miss the Government Aquarium, world's finest.

BERMUDA'S SUMMER AVERAGES 77°

No temperatures above the 80's. Never a heat wave, no rainy season, no hay fever. It's the ideal trip "abroad"—only 40 hours to this quaint, Old-World British Colony in cool mid-ocean. No automobiles, traffic jams, billboards, factories—instead you enjoy restfulness, scenic charm, surf and sun bathing, all sports at their best. The shops are full of smart importations at enticing prices. Gay social life, marvelous orchestras.


WHY BERMUDA IS COOLER THAN U.S.A in summer:
THE BERMUDA ISLANDS are peaks of a SUBMARINE MOUNTAIN
SURROUNDED BY THE COOL OCEAN 3 MILES DEEP (15,000 feet)

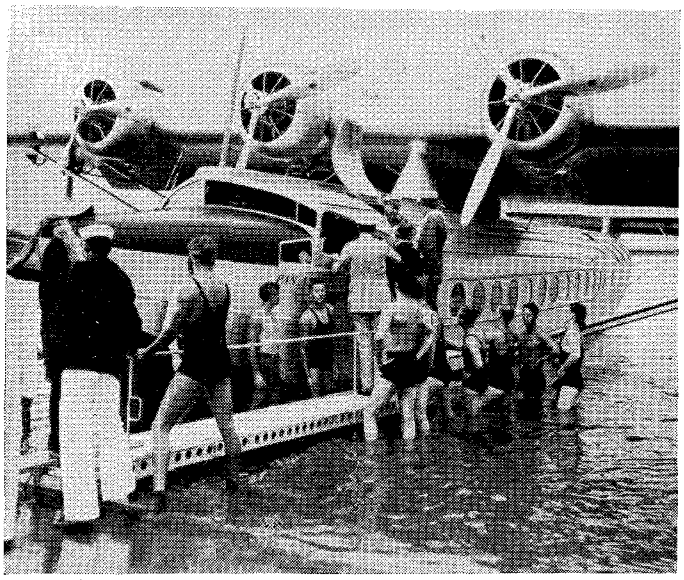
You need no passport. For Bermuda Guide Book consult any travel agency, or Furness Bermuda Line, Munson Steamship Line, Canadian National Steamships, or the Bermuda Trade Development Board, 230 Park Ave., New York. In Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto.

Bermuda

OCEAN-COOL...500 MILES AT SEA

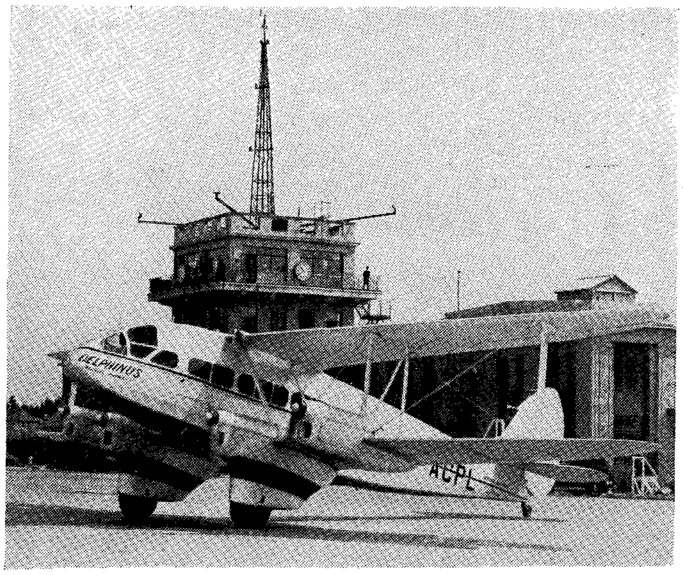
New Air-Routes Put Jules Verne to Shame

Clipper-Flight From California to Hawaii and London-Melbourne Link Eventually Will Permit Travelers to Encircle Globe in Two Weeks by Regular Service



Courtesy of Hawaii Tourist Bureau

Bathers welcome the Pacific Clipper on its first flight to Hawaii



Wide World

The first of a new fleet of air-liners for the England-Australia run

Thrilled by "the lack of thrills," seasoned Capt. Edwin C. Musick, No. 1 Pan American pilot, set the Sikorsky Clipper down at Alameda in April after a round trip to Hawaii which had made Pacific passenger-plane travel a reality.

As the towers of three radio stations arose from the jungle bushes of deserted Midway Island, one of five bases along the route, regular service between the United States and Manila before the end of the summer was promised. From there, it was comparatively simple to complete the link with China, which would reduce a twenty-day sea-voyage to a three-day air-jump.

The 2,400-mile flight, longest over open water in the world, assured a twenty-one-day circuit of the earth, and renewed talk of girdling the globe in two weeks.

When Pan American starts the transpacific service, the company and its affiliates will be operating more than 40,000 miles of air-ways throughout the Western Hemisphere, using a fleet of nearly 150 aircraft on routes to the Caribbean, Latin America, in Alaska, and the Orient.

Coast-to-Coast

Within the United States, breakfast on one Coast and dinner on the other the same day were facilitated by the record-breaking flight of a Transcontinental and Western "mystery plane" from Burbank, California, to the Atlantic in eleven hours and five minutes, with a "robot" pilot at the controls for the greater part of the journey.

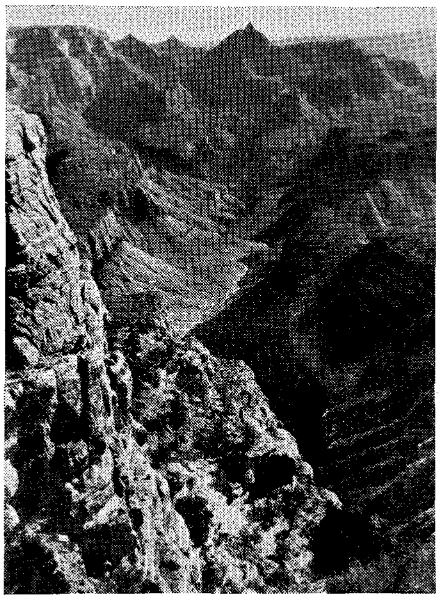
TWA recently announced the addition of two daily Chicago-New York flights with time of three hours and fifty-eight minutes, claimed to be the fastest non-stop scheduled runs in the world.

As an important link in the round-the-world chain, United Air Lines, whose planes have flown 75,000,000 miles in eight years, will carry the traveler from San Francisco over the Rockies to New York.

According to Bureau of Air Commerce figures, there are 2,297 landing-fields and 30,000 miles of air-routes in the country over which fly passenger, air-mail, and express planes day and night. As proof of increasing safety, while 561,370 passengers were carried in 1934, there was one accident for each 3,400,000 miles negotiated.

The recent developments in the United States, due to the speeding up of the air-services, have not been ignored by Europe, and, in 1935, many changes are taking place, as is shown in the summer time-tables of various companies. When comparing speed, it should be taken into consideration that in Europe many countries have to be flown over, and each one has certain regulations which tend to reduce the over-all speed compared with the United States.

The first to start a service using American Douglas planes was Swissair, which has opened a route from Zurich to London for the first time. This route halts at Basel and Lille, and takes three hours and fifty-five minutes.



Photographed for TWA by Margaret Bourke-White

Grand Canyon from the air

The K.L.M., Dutch line, is opening a service from Liverpool to Amsterdam, and connecting with a new Amsterdam-to-Milan service. This will enable passengers from America arriving at Liverpool to leave at 10:20 A.M., and arrive at Milan at 5.45 P.M.

Another Douglas-equipped service from Amsterdam to Zurich will leave at 9:30 A.M., arriving at 1:40 P.M.

London to Budapest

Imperial Airways is operating an entirely new service from London to Budapest, via Leipzig, Prague, and Vienna, taking nine hours.

In Germany, the Deutsche Luft Hansa has instituted a two-hour service between Cologne and Berlin, and a three-hour service between Berlin and Amsterdam.

The S.A.B.E.N.A., Belgian air-line, has a seventy-five-minute connection with London.

Imperial Airways' final link in the London-Australia service is open to passengers over a total distance of 12,800 miles. The time, at present, is twelve days, but, under the new plan of the British Government, it will be reduced to seven days.

This service eventually will be joined to the Pan American transpacific routes, and then will permit mail to travel from New York to London, *via* the Orient, in twelve days. When the final transatlantic connection is made, the world can be encircled in at least fourteen days by regular air-routes.

The French and German air-lines are operating mail-services from Europe to South America, which will carry passengers this summer.

The Germans for some time have been maintaining successfully a Zeppelin service carrying passengers across the South Atlantic.

MARK TWAIN WAS WRONG
when he said :

"EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT THE WEATHER BUT NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT IT!"

DISCARD all old ideas of travel. Forget soot, grime, sticky hot days, drafty, cold days. For these no longer exist on principal trains of Western Railroads—the lines west and north of Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

Air-conditioning insures perfect weather in these trains.

Western Railroads have spent millions of dollars for materials and the employment of thousands of persons

. . . all to provide you with the world's finest travel service at the lowest cost in the world.

On principal western trains the coaches, chair cars, dining, sleeping, club, lounge and observation cars are air-conditioned—but this new service costs you *not one penny extra.* . . . Air-conditioning keeps the cars cool, clean and quiet. Regardless of climatic conditions outside, temperature and air-moisture (humidity) are ideal for comfort inside the cars. It is so clean you can wear white linens, so quiet you can barely hear a passing train.

Save Money This Way—Your dollar goes farther on Western Railroads. Basic fares as low as 2c per mile round trip for sleeping car travel, corresponding low fares in coaches and chair cars . . . Sleeping car charges reduced one-third . . . Bargain summer excursion tickets . . . All-expense tours available at railroad ticket offices and tour agencies . . . Ship your auto at reduced rates and travel in comfort by train. . . . See nearest railroad ticket agent about Western trips on air-conditioned trains.

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to California, San Diego Exposition, Texas Gulf Coast, Old Mexico, Ozarks, Dude Ranches, National Parks, Pacific Northwest, Alaska, Southwest, North Woods and Lakes, American Rockies, and Resorts of Every Character.

Western Railroads have fixed the weather. All Principal Trains *Air-Conditioned* "Fresh as the Breath of Spring"-*While* you travel-*When* you Arrive

On your Western Tour by train see at least one National Park

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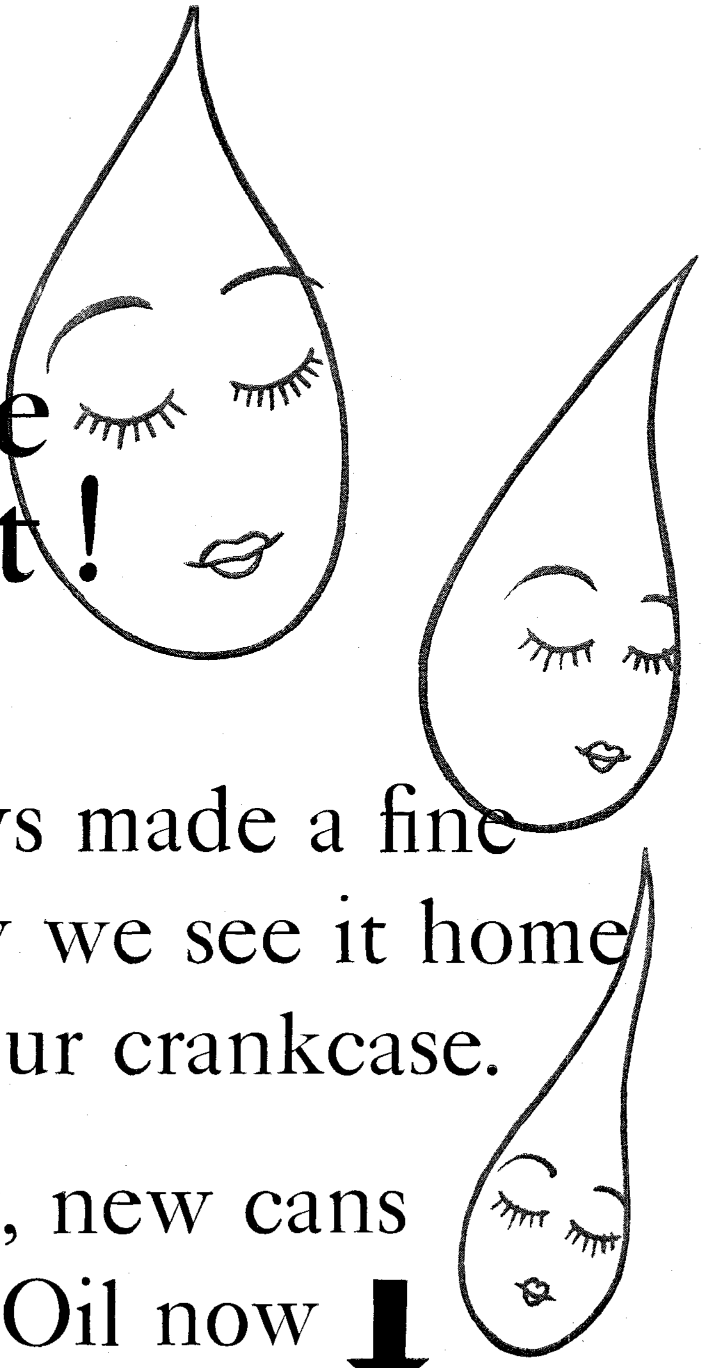
COOL • CLEAN • DEPENDABLE • QUIET • SAFE



Handsome new escort!

We have always made a fine motor oil. Now we see it home ...right into your crankcase.

In these bright, new cans Texaco Motor Oil now reaches you in the right grade with its refinery quality *assured*. Dirt*proof* water*proof*, tamper*proof*!

A quart for a quarter.

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ONE U. S. QUART
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AT YOUR NEAREST TEXACO STATION OR DEALER

The Race for Supremacy on the Sea

Arrival of the Normandie *Next Week Marks Latest Development in the Rapid Growth of Luxury-Liners, Following Contests for Crossing Records, and Lowering of Rates*

That long stretch of time from the first crude man-made raft and dugout to the Phenician galley is measured in geologic ages; from the galley to the clipper, in centuries; and from the era of the *Flying Cloud* to the twentieth-century luxury-liner in generations.

In 1840, Samuel Cunard, founder of the British shipping-line, began regular ocean-sailings with the building of the first group of sister-ships, *Britannia, Acadia, Columbia,* and *Caledonia.* The latest ocean-greyhound, the French Line's *Normandie,* docks at the new Hudson River pier after her maiden voyage next week.

The *Queen Mary,* the British bid for Atlantic supremacy, will come a year later. The enormous first-class dining-salon of either of these superliners easily could hold the *Britannia,* which made a record ocean-crossing in 1840 from Liverpool to New York of fourteen days and eight hours.

The history of the modern express-liner begins with the White Star Line's *Oceanic,* built in 1871.

The *St. Louis* and *St. Paul,* of 11,630 tons, and a speed of twenty-one knots, built for the American Line, brought the United States into the competition. The White Star Line then built the *Teutonic* and *Majestic;* but the Cunard Line gained the ephemeral blue ribbon with the *Campania* and *Lucania,* 13,000-ton ships with twenty-two-knot speeds.

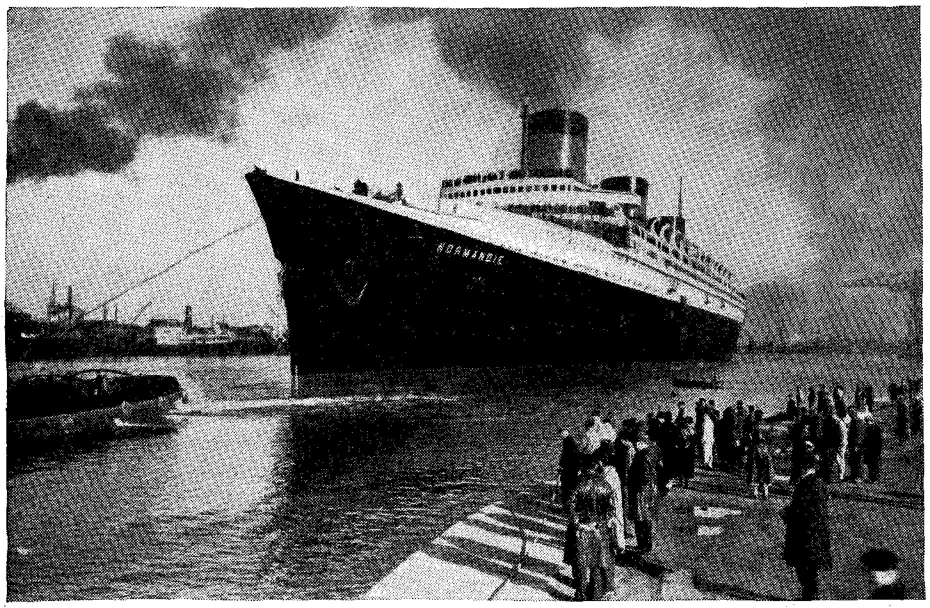
Mauretania's Record

Built in 1897, of 14,350 tons, and a speed of twenty-three knots, the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* plucked the honors for the North German Lloyd Line. But the Cunard's *Lusitania* and *Mauretania,* built in 1907, ended the struggle for Atlantic supremacy for more than twenty years.

The *Mauretania,* 762.2 feet long, of 31,938 tons, with a quadruple-screw drive from direct-coupled turbine-engines, had a speed of twenty-five knots. Her New York-to-Plymouth run of four days, seventeen hours, and nineteen minutes was long unbeaten, and when she was twenty years old, she made twenty-nine knots in one run to a disabled cargo-ship.

But this favorite of thousands of Atlantic travelers has gone to a ship's graveyard to make way for the giant *Queen Mary.*

Just before the World War, the Hamburg-American Line entered competition for the lucrative American tourist-trade with three huge liners, which the Versailles Treaty handed over to the British and American governments: the *Imperator,* now the Cunard Line's *Berengaria* of 51,969 tons, and 886 feet long; the *Bismarck,* now the British *Majestic,* of 56,599 tons, with a length of 915 feet; and the *Vaterland,* which became the United States Lines' *Leviathan,* of 54,282 tons, and 907 feet in length.



French Line

Proud Frenchmen view the sleek, new greyhound of the Atlantic

After the War, emphasis in steamship design changed from mere size and speed to comfort. The Cunard Line introduced its series of motor-ships of approximately 15,000 tons. But the French Line started the ball rolling with the *Paris* and *Ile de France,* 700-foot ships with speeds of twenty-four knots, with luxurious and comfortable surroundings, and excellent cuisine.

Accepting the challenge, the North German Lloyd built the *Bremen,* holder of the North Atlantic record for both East and West passages, averaging twenty-eight and a half knots on the trip to Europe, and the *Europa,* with a speed of twenty-six and a half knots.

Italy, under Mussolini, became a serious contender for the first time with the *Rex* and the gyro-stabilized *Conti di Savoia,* in the 45,000-to-51,000-ton class. The *Rex* holds the record for the fastest west-bound passage, averaging twenty-eight and nine-tenths knots on the 3,181-sea-mile run from Gibraltar to Ambrose Lightship. Her best day's run was 736 miles, at an average of twenty-nine and six-tenths knots.

The 1930's brought important developments in both transatlantic and transpacific trades. Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., placed in commission its huge flag-ship of 42,500 tons, *Empress of Britain.*

This period also marked the rejuvenation of the American merchant marine with the building of the United States Lines *Manhattan* (in service in 1932) and the *Washington* (1933), the fastest of cabin-ships. These ships are 24,000 tons, 705 feet in length, and eighty-six feet in beam—being the largest commercial steamships built in American yards.

There came, too, the world-encircling fleet of the Dollar Line; the modern American-built vessels of the Panama Pacific Line, and an entire new fleet for the Grace Line's intercoastal and South American routes.

On the Pacific appeared a fleet of new luxury-liners, flying the house-flag of the Matson Line.

This epoch also marked the entry into the Atlantic service of a new type of luxury cabin-liner, exemplified by the French Line's *Champlain,* and the White Star's *Georgic* and *Britannic.*

The Netherlands met the competition with their 28,291-ton *Statendam,* flag-ship of the Holland-America Line.

It was commercial enterprise, the contest to secure the golden tourist-traffic and luxury-trade which resulted in the rapid improvement in marine architecture and engineering. It also revolutionized "classes," and inaugurated the cabin-ship, affording at low rates a luxury unknown a decade or so ago.

The Battle Renewed

Oddly enough, a world-wide depression has started another heated battle for supremacy of the Atlantic; for the line with the prize-ship gets the trade. Their tourist-trade diminished, with its profit for small shipowners, trades, and hotels, the French and British Governments decided to buy their way out of the depression in at least one direction.

Financed, in part, by government banks, work was begun on the French *Normandie* and the British *Queen Mary* to win for one or the other the tourist and luxury passengers to Europe.

To dock the immense, chic *Normandie*—1,029 feet long and with 79,280 tonnage—New York City, through a PWA grant of $1,193,000, has erected a three-story steel and concrete shed at Dock No. 88 in the Hudson at a total cost of $4,275,500.

Next year the *Queen Mary* will dock at Pier 90; the Italian Line has spoken for Pier 92, and another race is on for that elusive blue ribbon.

. . . WHERE THE SPIRIT OF THE PAST LIVES AGAIN!

the Old Historic Province of Québec

Across the pages of Québec's history they stride . . . heroic figures of the past . . . the Pathfinders of old. Champlain, La Salle, Lamothe-Cadillac, Duluth, Marquette and Joliet . . . men of magnificent stature . . .

From Montréal, Québec City, Trois-Rivières they came, striking south and west to the Ohio and Mississippi . . . founding cities which today bear their names, forging a lasting link between the Province of Québec and the cities to the south.

History lives again in this old French Canadian province. A romantic land . . . a romantic past. Visit Québec this year!

WHERE TO GO—WHAT TO SEE

Montréal; Hull & the Gatineau Valley; The Laurentians; The St. Maurice Valley; Québec City; Laurentide National Park; Chicoutimi & Lac St. Jean; Eastern Townships; Lower St. Lawrence & Gaspé; Abitibi & Témiscamingue.

En Route to the Historic Province of
QUÉBEC
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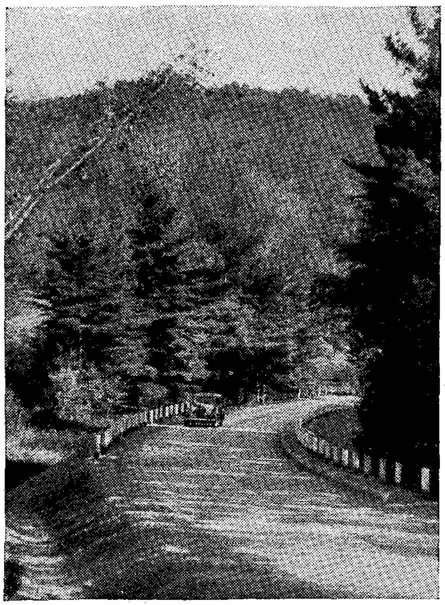
For maps and descriptive literature, apply to your home travel agency, automobile club, Chamber of Commerce, railway, steamship or bus office, or write Roads Dept., Québec City, Canada.

Answering the Call of the Road

Interlocking United States Highways Connect With Mexico and Canada; Foreign Countries Aid Motorists



Charles Du Boise Hodges

Over a new road near Quechee, Vermont

By midsummer, the United States will have more than 32,000 miles of new and improved roads ready for the traveler who chooses to provide his own means of transportation, with 8,000 additional miles under construction.

An interlocking system of Coast-to-Coast highways can be reached from almost any spot in the country in a short time, permitting even the most isolated motorist to roll over good roads to either Coast.

A system of national unification of traffic rules and regulations has rapidly gained support and has been adopted in thirty States. The average speed-limit in twenty-four States is now forty miles an hour, with the "rule of reason" supplanting arbitrary speed-laws.

Speed and safety have been the controlling factors in the vast highway program. In cities, relief of congestion has been facilitated by the improvement of more than 2,300 miles of through-streets. Railroad underpasses and overpasses, eliminating grade-crossings, are under construction in many States as a result of extensive PWA grants. New routes skirting the busy sections or skyways rising above them, causeways, and parkways, have removed the tedium of interstate travel.

Tourist-Camps Frequent

Particularly in the West, tourist-camps are so frequent that the long-distance motorist may stop for the night whenever he pleases without carefully mapping his itinerary in advance. In the South and East, the number of tourist roadside-homes, supplementing the usual hotel facilities, is increasing.

In addition to the National parks, Federal projects, combining scenic beauty with scientific achievement, will be among the principal objectives within the United States. Many of the leading railroads have made special arrangements to carry cars to vacation starting-points.

For those who plan to cross the borders, there are incentives in either direction.

Canada now provides permits at any of the points of interest, with but a moment's delay. American highways lead directly into Canadian highways, providing unbroken routes for scenic and educational travel and into sportsmen's retreats. Many small villages close to the border furnish a bit of foreign atmosphere for those who have neither the time nor the money to go abroad.

The new highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City is almost completed, and the formal opening has been scheduled for this month. This is a link in the proposed Alaska-to-Argentina route, which would total some 12,000 miles. The 146 miles to Monterey, first Mexican city en route, for some time have been a concreted pleasure highway.

Tourists abroad have found that vacations can be enriched by taking their own automobiles and penetrating sections that are hard to reach by any other means. Many steamship-lines are offering special rates to those who want to take their cars.

New Austrian Highway

In Austria, there is the new Gross-Glockner highway, 12,461 feet high. It is a short-cut from Italy to the sections adjacent to the Danube, and is one of the safest mountain roads in the world. Telephones are installed along the route.

England is spending £25,000,000 on highway improvement, with new bridges and road-widening taking most of that amount. The Great West Road is to be extended into London, much to the relief of the harried American, who finds it enough of a problem to remember to stay on the left side of the road.

In France, there are many routes into the Alps, the Pyrenees, and to the Riviera. Most of these are private property, operated under the close supervision of the great railway-systems of the country.

Germany has established an efficient motor bureau, with attention for the tourist concentrated on the Cologne-Düsseldorf, the Bremen-Altona-Hamburg-Lübeck, and the Hanover-Berlin-Stettin routes.

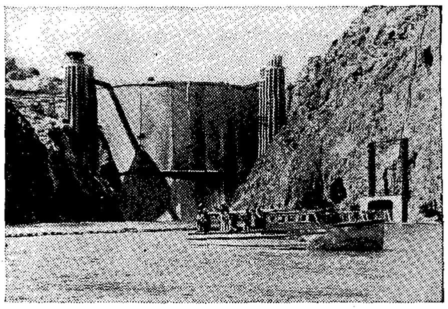
Californians, Inc.

Driving through California's redwoods

Visiting Public Works

Federal Engineering Feats Attract Scientific Travelers

This summer will see man in combination with nature achieving triumphs which will enable the scientifically-minded visitor to combine study with recreation. Federal projects which will cost approximately $400,000,000 are under way at several points over the country, in scenic settings accessible by motor or rail.



Union Pacific

At the foot of Boulder Dam

The mighty turbines at the Muscle Shoals Dam and power-plant on the Clinch River in Alabama are of interest to the layman, as well as to the engineer, since it was to supply cheap electricity to the former that the project was started. A new highway leads to the site.

The first train will cross the new bridge to the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in Central Washington on June 30. There, surrounded by mountains, valleys, and gorges, water will be impounded to form a lake covering 23,000 acres.

Just outside the working limits, on the ancient bed of the river, are six "boom" towns, including an all-electric community.

Bonneville Dam

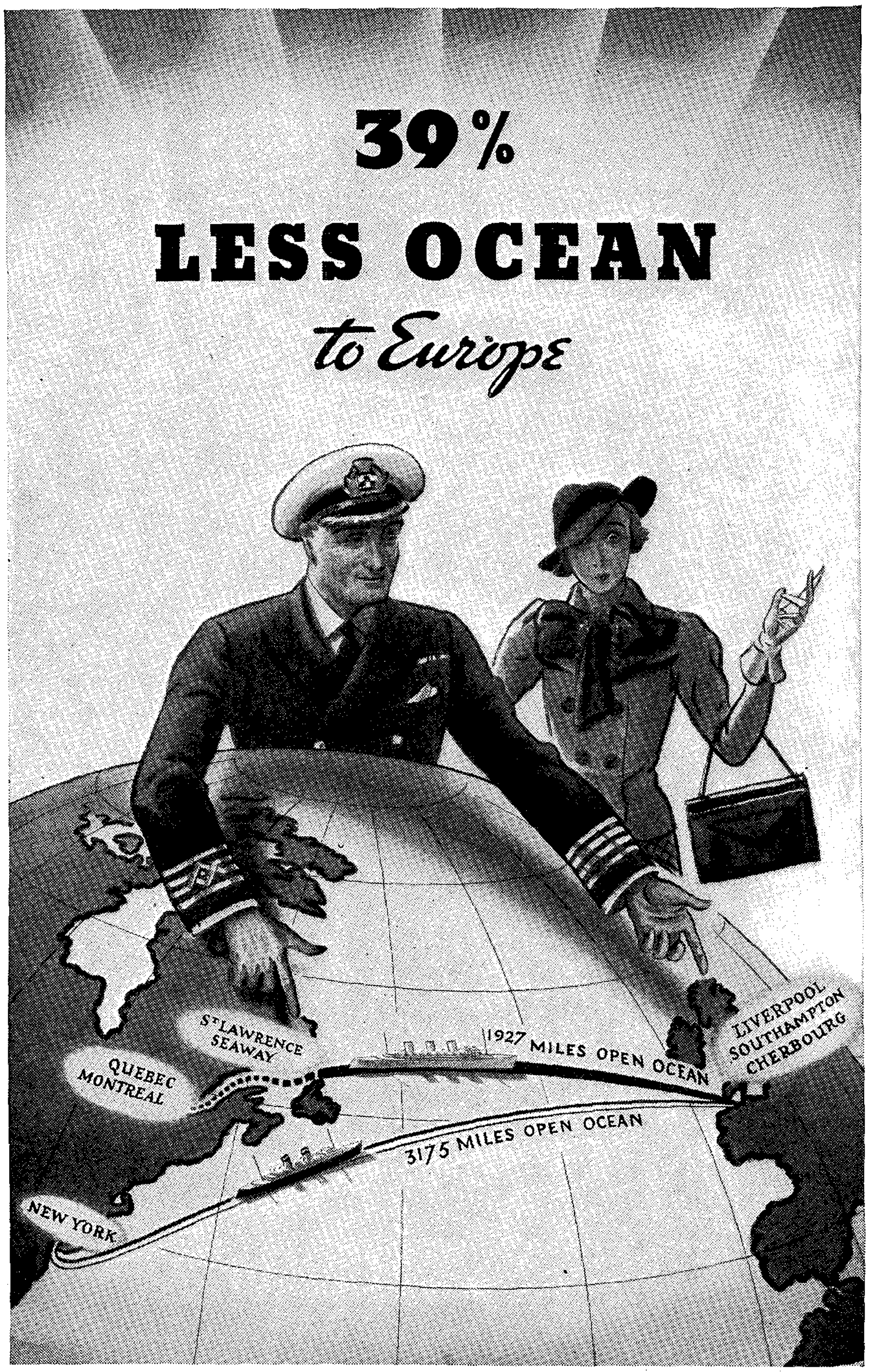
Farther down the river, in Oregon, where the Columbia divides into two channels separated by Bradford Island, an old Indian burying-ground, is the Bonneville Dam. Upstream from the camp, which is forty miles above Portland, can be heard the thunder of the Cascade Rapids.

Altho the engineers chose this site out of nine in the gorge because of its topographical values, they might well have been looking only for scenic values.

The largest earth-dam in the world, at Fort Peck, twenty miles southeast of Glasgow, Montana, will make the Missouri River navigable for vessels of nine-foot draft as far as Sioux City, Iowa.

In barren mountain-country, formed by ancient volcanic eruptions, walled by blue-black lava-covered cliffs, work on Boulder Dam proceeds. It will take more than two years to fill the 115-mile-long lake being formed in the Black Canyon, where the Colorado River forms the boundary between Arizona and Nevada, twenty-five miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada.

The All-American Canal across California's border-desert, third largest in America, being constructed in connection with Boulder Dam, will be 130 miles long, 232 feet wide, and twenty feet deep.



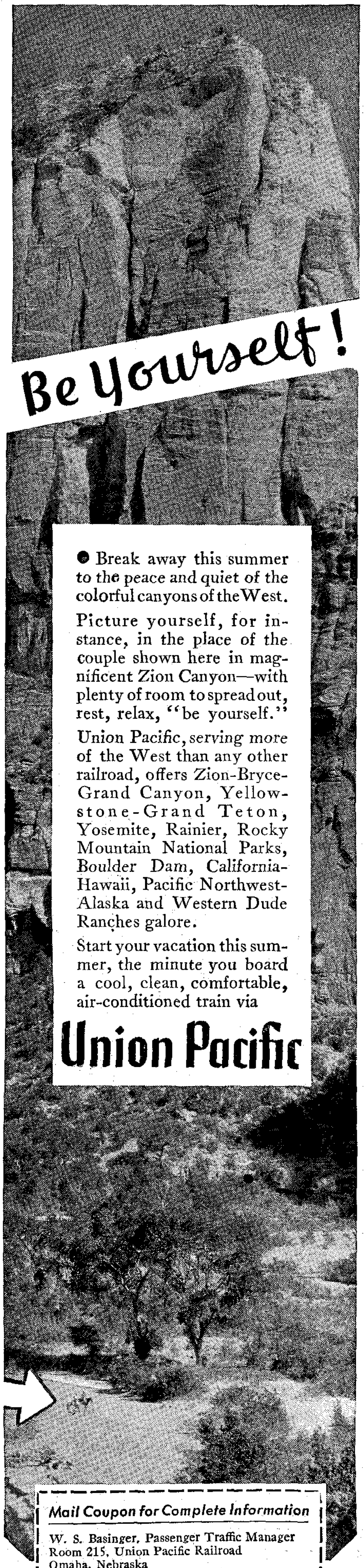
FUN BEGINS 1000 MILES INLAND

Two days of sheltered travel down the St. Lawrence . . . picturesque shores for one-third of your trip to Europe. Fun starts right away . . . sports, dances, talkies, good meals, new friends! Isn't that a pleasant way to go? Frequent sailings . . . from Québec on the famous *Empress of Britain* or *Empress of Australia* . . . from Montreal on the speedy *Duchesses* or low-cost *Mont* ships. Get travel-time map and bulletin of all-expense tours, ships' plans, and fare schedules from YOUR OWN AGENT or Canadian Pacific: New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Washington, Montreal, 28 other cities in the United States and Canada.

See the Jubilee Review of the British Fleet at Spithead aboard the Empress of Britain . . from Québec July 12

Canadian Pacific

VIA ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



● Break away this summer to the peace and quiet of the colorful canyons of the West.

Picture yourself, for instance, in the place of the couple shown here in magnificent Zion Canyon—with plenty of room to spread out, rest, relax, "be yourself."

Union Pacific, serving more of the West than any other railroad, offers Zion-Bryce-Grand Canyon, Yellowstone-Grand Teton, Yosemite, Rainier, Rocky Mountain National Parks, Boulder Dam, California-Hawaii, Pacific Northwest-Alaska and Western Dude Ranches galore.

Start your vacation this summer, the minute you board a cool, clean, comfortable, air-conditioned train via

Union Pacific

Mail Coupon for Complete Information

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☐ Also tell me about economical, all-expense tours.

Expanding the National Park System

Established Recreational Areas Hope to Repeat Their Success of Last Summer, When a Record Number of Tourists Visited Them

Development of the national park system, which came into existence more than sixty years ago when a group of citizens voluntarily relinquished private ownership of the area included in Yellowstone Park, has been advanced further since 1933 than would have been possible in ten to twenty years previously, the Government has announced. Under emergency conservation-measures, work in the nation's recreational areas, including State and metropolitan parks, is being carried on by 420 CCC camps.

More persons visited the national parks last summer than at any time since the first one was established, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, reported in broadcasting plans for the expansion of the system. He had just returned from Florida, where he had viewed the palms and the mangroves of the Everglades for the first time.

The establishment of a park there would contribute to the economic and social rehabilitation of the Seminole Indians, he declared.

Across the Continent, a larger area on the Olympic Peninsula, great hereditary range of the Roosevelt elk, is sought from Congress.

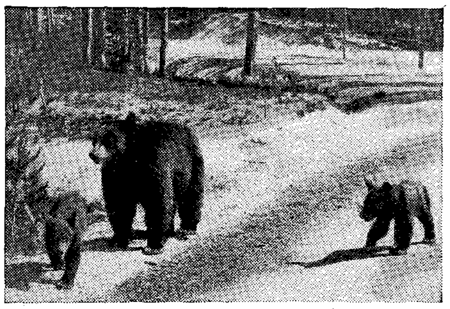
In setting aside the best examples of the various types of significant scenery in the United States, the desert already is ideally represented by Death Valley. Secretary Ickes feels that the semidesert country of the Far Southwest should be included, and he has recommended the establishment of a new national park in the Big Bend area, along the Rio Grande, in Texas, with its mountains, steep-walled canyons, and native vegetation ranging from cactus and chaparral, on the semiarid plains, to oaks and evergreens in the higher levels.

It is his hope that Mexico will provide a similar area on its side of the boundary, thus forming an international park similar to that established in 1932 on the northern border—the Waterton Lakes-Glacier International Peace Park. He also favored another great international project covering the Rainy Lake area of Northern Minnesota, and the adjoining section of the Province of Ontario.

Creation of a King's Canyon Park in the Sierra Nevadas would add to the existing playgrounds in California—Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant, and Lassen Volcanic Parks.

Other established areas are Mount Rainier Park, in Washington; Crater Lake Park, in Oregon; Platt Park, in Oklahoma; Wind Cave Park, in South Dakota; Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain Parks, in Colorado; Glacier Park, in Montana; Grand Canyon, in Arizona; Acadia Park, in Maine; Zion and Bryce Canyon Parks, in Utah; Hot Springs, in Arkansas; Grand Teton and Yellowstone, in Wyoming; Carlsbad Caverns, in New Mexico; the Shenandoah Project, in Virginia; Great Smoky Mountains Park, in North Carolina and Tennessee; Mount McKinley Park, in Alaska, and the Hawaii National Park.

Other tracts officially set aside include archeological areas in the Southwest, Ohio, and Georgia; missions of the Southwest, Colonial, and Revolutionary areas, in the East and South; Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, in Kentucky; battle-fields of the War between the States, and other national monuments.



Elsa Spear Edwards

A Yellowstone Park reception committee

The cover of this issue of The Literary Digest shows a section of the United States highway which crosses Zion National Park in Southern Utah. The fantastically-carved and vividly-colored cross-bedded sandstone walls of the Three Wise Men rise precipitously above the canyon.

Overland by Water

Public landings and picnic reservations along the 900-mile New York Barge Canal System are contemplated as a part of the State's natural playground program. Its scenic attractions have been compared with the famous Gota Canal of Sweden.

With a canoe or small motor-boat, the seeker for quiet relaxation could follow the chain of lake, river, and canal waterways into Canada. From the head of navigation on the Hudson, one may traverse New York State by the State Barge Canal, and its Oswego connection, to Lake Ontario, thence across this lake; or, following the ancient route of Indians and armies, go northward through the Champlain Canal, Lake Champlain, and the Richelieu Canal, to the St. Lawrence.

A similar inland water-route follows the course taken by Champlain and his Indian allies when making their descent on the Iroquois.

It is the Trent Waterway, which leads from Trenton, on Lake Ontario, through the Kawartha chain, Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, the Severn River, and the Waubaushene, to Georgian Bay.

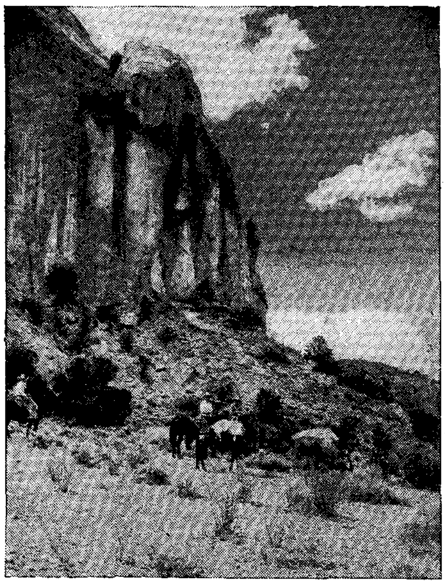
This waterway is an inland cruise of 240 miles, with only twenty miles of canal system. From Peterborough to Swift Rapids, boat limitation is 127 feet length, and six feet draft. From Swift Rapids, to Georgian Bay, navigation is limited to boats fifty-six feet long, thirteen feet, six inches beam, and four feet draft.

On Peaks and Prairies

"Go West" to Ranches, Hunting, and Scenes of Indian Lore

"Go West" is not very specific advice. Any attempt to see the great stretches of the country which spread out beyond Chicago must be highly selective, unless time is unlimited. In addition to the parks, projects, and long-established vacation spots, new areas are being opened up.

If it's the Northwest, the traveler can begin in the Black Hills of South Dakota, with the heroic carved figures on the sides of Mount Rushmore. Through the North Woods of Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, and Minnesota to the Pacific Northwest. These lake-regions and camps expect a larger influx of tourists this summer than in any season since 1929.



Atchison, Topeka and Santo Fe Railway

A typical scene in the dude-ranch country of New Mexico

Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, attractive cities of the Pacific Northwest, lie on the route to Mt. Rainier, Mt. Baker, Puget Sound, and the Olympic Peninsula.

Ranch vacations carry a particular fascination for the Easterner. These homes which accept visitors are generally known in the North as dude-ranches, and farther south as guest-ranches. Usually one price includes everything, and the dude, or guest, need worry only about appropriate outdoor clothing and fishing and hunting materials.

Wyoming and Montana are the center of the dude-ranch territory, with scattered sections in other States. Communities which cater to this particular type of guest are Sheridan, Cody, Jackson, Dubois, and Laramie, in Wyoming, and Timber, Livingston, Bozeman, and Missoula, in Montana. Round-ups and rodeos are a significant part of the summer entertainment.

An enjoyable link between the East and West is a cruise through the Great Lakes. The ships, covering a variety of routes, provide entertainment, exhilaration, and stops at cities en route, and rival Atlantic liners in accommodations and service. Sailing from Buffalo, steamers stop at Cleveland and Detroit, pass through the

Canada's lake, mountain and seaside resorts offer you a wide variety of vacation pleasures.

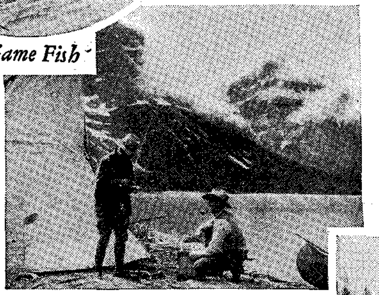
Vacation in CANADA

● Make this summer's vacation a trans-Canada tour. You will enjoy every day of exhilarating sunshine—and the cool nights too. You will want to stop over at the lake, mountain and seaside resorts, where you can golf, ride, swim, boat or just laze around all day and join in the hospitable social activities of the long evenings.

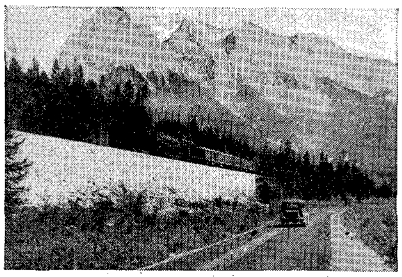
Part of your journey may be made on luxurious steamers plying Canada's magnificent inland waters, or cruising the unrivalled fjords of her coastline.

Game Fish

● There are cabins and cottages nestling in the pine-scented woods on the shores of beautiful lakes, or beside a rushing mountain stream—both unspoiled and both prepared to deliver their full quota of game fish.



Preparing a luncheon of speckled trout in one of Canada's national parks.



Only Kipling could adequately describe the grandeur you will see on a trans-Canada trip.

● Write and tell us just what kind of a vacation you would like, or call at your nearest Canadian railway or steamship office—we'll be glad to help you plan your vacation in Canada.

No Red Tape at the International Border

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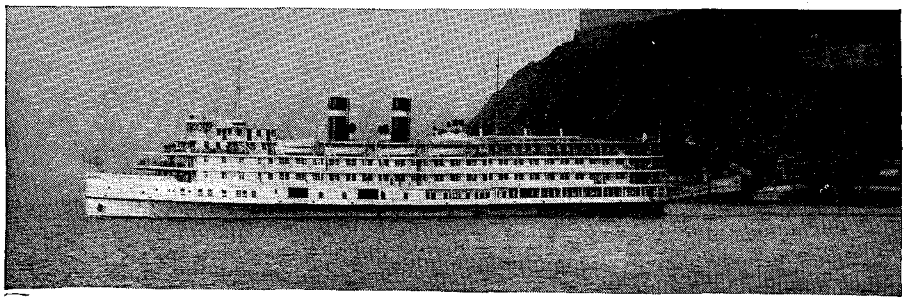
Ottawa, Canada



Luxurious steamers plying Canada's inland and coastal waters offer you a delightful holiday

Come Back Richer

IN KNOWLEDGE..IN THRILL-PACKED MEMORIES

6 WONDERFUL DAYS $70.

2 days (2 nights) at Banff, 2 days at Lake Louise, plus 1 day optional at Banff or Lake Louise, and 1 day at Emerald Lake.

From BANFF or FIELD . . . All Expenses

4 COLORFUL DAYS $55.

2 days at Banff, 2 days at Lake Louise, with visit to Emerald Lake.

From BANFF or FIELD . . . All Expenses

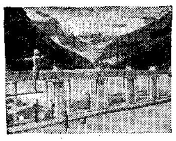
Tours begin at Banff or Field . . . *Starting June 21st*

All are first class. All include transportation from Banff to Field (or Field to Banff), modern hotel room, meals, **126 miles of motoring.** Add rail fare to Banff (or Field). Stop-overs at regular rates. Extra reductions for stays of one week or more. Banff Springs Hotel open June 16 to September 10; Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet—June 21 to September 10.

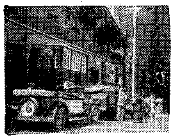
Banff

LAKE LOUISE *and* EMERALD LAKE *in the Canadian Rockies*

126 Miles of Spectacular Mountain Motoring



The Pool at Lake Louise.



The Chalet at Emerald Lake.

COME up where nature is lavish in thrills! Fascinating trails to HIKE and RIDE! GOLF, TENNIS, SWIMMING in warm or sulphur water pools! DANCING! No wonder Banff-land attracts so many interesting people from everywhere! And costs are so low! Full details gladly given.

Canadian Pacific Hotels

Apply Travel Agent—or Mgr. Banff Springs Hotel, BANFF, Alta.—*or* Canadian Pacific Offices, *including:*

NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT
LOS ANGELES CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS BOSTON
PITTSBURGH SAN FRANCISCO MILWAUKEE BUFFALO
WASHINGTON, D. C. MINNEAPOLIS CINCINNATI
ATLANTA ST. PAUL TORONTO MONTREAL
OTTAW WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and the St. Clair River, with its tree-lined banks, thence to Sault Sainte Marie, founded almost a century before the American Revolution. Here locks lift the traveler up twenty feet. The terminus of the cruise is Duluth, great grain and mineral port.

Then there is the other long voyage of almost equal distance between Buffalo and Chicago, including the island labyrinth of the Georgian Bay, Mackinac Island, Lake Michigan, and connections with the attractive lake and inland resorts of Michigan.

In the Pike's Peak region of Colorado are the Garden of the Gods, the Cave of the Winds, and Colorado Springs, names descriptive enough in themselves. The Rocky Mountain National Park lies north of Denver, capital of this vacation region.

The cliff-dwellings of the Southwest are testimony to the Indian civilization which predominated there, and which carries its influence through the art and culture of the region to-day.

At San Ildefonso, New Mexico, known for its pottery, Indians live in these buildings much as they did centuries ago. The pueblo of five terraces at Taos is the highest in the Southwest. A range of peaks rises 12,000 feet behind it.

For many no vacation is complete without fishing and hunting. Most of the Mountain States have open seasons on the shooting of deer, elk, and antelope, and there is bear-shooting throughout most of the region.

Untouched in many places by civilization, the peaks and plains of the West symbolize rest and relaxation.

A Swiss New Deal

A new travel deal, bigger and better than its predecessor of 1934, awaits prospective visitors of Switzerland, for, if they stay six days in that country, they will be able to enjoy fare-reductions of 30 per cent.—45 per cent. from June 15 to October 31.

While these special rebate-tickets must start and end at a Swiss frontier, they can be made up into any desired combination of rail, lake-steamer, and postal motor-bus, and of any class of travel, with stop-over privileges at any point en route.

Quite unique among other attractive travel-bargains are the famous "abonnement" tickets, which, during their validity of eight, fifteen, or thirty days entitle their holder to an unlimited number of trips over the principal railway-lines and lakes in the country. Mountain-railways grant substantial reductions to owners of such tickets, and, during July and August, the Federal postal authorities offer them a 20 per cent. rebate.

Adjectives have been exhausted in attempts to describe the glory and versatility of this far-famed land of the Alps, whose crowning feature is its compact area of only 15,737 square miles.

Chile Plans Hotel Chain

The Ministry of Finance of Chile is promoting the formation of a corporation to build a chain of modern hotels in shore, lake and mountain resorts. Capital of $5,000,000 will be subscribed with government backing.

BOSTON is a browsing town

It is hallowed ground, this Boston . . . stirringly reminiscent of midnight hoof-beats, gallant Minute-men and masquerading Indians. Its Revolutionary landmarks . . . Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall, the Old South Meeting House . . . are shrines no American should miss. Centre of all this romantic territory is the famous Parker House, in itself a New England tradition. Superior service, luxurious accommodations, and grand "vittles" make it ideal headquarters for a few days of poking around fascinating old Boston and its suburbs. Every room has private bath, shower, and circulating ice-water. Many singles at $3 . . . doubles at $4.50. The noted Dickens Room, with its interesting exhibit, is a good place to start your browsing.

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Parker House
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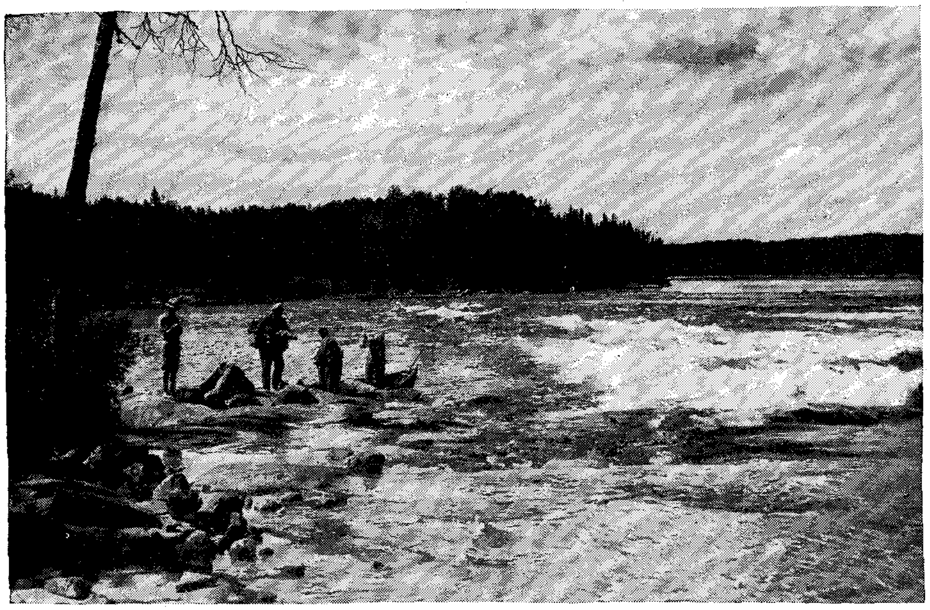
Canada Eases Entry for Tourists

Foreign Atmosphere and Wide Range of Sports Beckon Across 2,000-Mile Border as Government Lifts Customs Regulations



Fishing in Victoria Rapids, Nipigon River, Ontario

Across the 2,000-mile or more border to the north is a massive country which nature has created on a huge scale of mountain ranges, lakes, and wood. But Canada has many associations with the United States, historically as well as geographically.

Americans, then English settlers, went to the aid of Wolfe fighting against the French Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham for the possession of Canada. From the peaceful village of Grand Pré, in Nova Scotia, Acadians wandered south to Louisiana, chronicled in "Evangeline" by the poet Longfellow. From the City of Quebec, on the East, to Victoria, on the West, is a stretch mostly of forest and lake-country for the joy of the hunter, fisherman, and vacationist.

This year the irritating customs regulations have been largely swept aside by the Canadian Government. Any bona fide tourist may bring into Canada, duty free, one carton of cigarettes, camera, a reasonable amount of film, a typewriter, ammunition and camp equipment free of any deposit.

The Province of Quebec

Oldest and largest of the provinces, 400 years of history lie behind the Province of Quebec. The manners and customs of old French Normandy and the rigors of Colonial life have blended in the city of Quebec. Against a sky-line of the eighteenth century Château Frontenac, the great Parliament Buildings, Laval University, and the Citadel, the Lower Town sprawls out in winding, narrow streets, open-air markets, busy docks and the famous Church of Notre Dame des Victoires.

Near Quebec is the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. Manoir Richelieu at Pointe-au-Pic, Murray Bay, Canada's most fashionable watering-place, is reached by auto, river-steamer or rail. Beyond it are the *fjords* of the Saguenay River.

Southwest of Quebec is Montreal, seat of McGill University and its famous medical school, called the "City of Churches," Canada's second largest French city in population, and St. Lawrence cruise point.

Beyond Quebec Province are Nova Scotia, once the land of the Acadians, and New Brunswick, popular with hunters in the deer season; but both noted for fishing, golf and tennis.

Bordering Ontario are the Great Lakes and Niagara, extending a distance of about 1,000 miles. In this Province is Ottawa, Capital of the Dominion, whose Parliament opens with all the pomp and color of Westminster. The "Queen City," Toronto, is the seat of the University of Toronto, with its 8,000 enrolment, and famous for its beautiful, tree-lined boulevards and fine homes.

Canada is synonymous with the fur industry; the Hudson's Bay Company's trappers mushed through the vast snow-covered forests of the Dominion hunting fox and mink long before the founding of her great cities. To this fur trade Winnipeg owes much of its prosperity.

Then a long jump takes the tourist to the cosmopolitan cities on the West Coast, Vancouver, and Victoria, where many of the young men of old Scotch and English families settled in new Canada. Here are objects to delight the collector if he is lucky: old woods, rare bindings on old books, silverware, and, for the eye only, beautiful gardens about fine homes.

Canada, essentially, is a vacation-land where there is swimming in fresh-water lakes, fishing in swift streams and hunting in its thousands of miles of woods whether the prize is fox, deer, or duck.

In the Rockies is Banff, a huge resort for tennis, golf, swimming and fishing with winding horse- and foot-trails up mountain peaks, and dancing in the evening. About forty miles distant is Lake Louise, lovely and calm, surrounded by white-tipped peaks 11,000 feet above sea-level, fed by the five-hundred-foot glacier on Mt. Victoria. Jasper National Park is a close rival of Banff in natural beauty and opportunity for recreation.

AGAIN
and
AGAIN
you'll come
back to
ONTARIO

● Come and rest and refresh yourself among the deep forests, glassy lakes, rocky headlands. Glorious sunshine by day, cool breezes heavy with the tang of pine by night.

● Golf amid ideal surroundings—natural hazards, magnificent scenery. Or fish—you've never fished till you've fished in Ontario. Stop at a cosy camp away in the wilds, or rest at a quiet summer hotel, or bring your own camping equipment and forget the world.

● Come and live in comfort with experienced guides to make your camp, cook your meals, and find you the big fellows—bass, lake trout, and muskies, rainbow and speckled trout.

● *Only a few hours from U.S. points. Good roads lead everywhere. No trouble at border. Clip the coupon now.*

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Please forward me your 48-page illustrated book on Ontario, also complete road map of Ontario showing highway connections from U.S. points.

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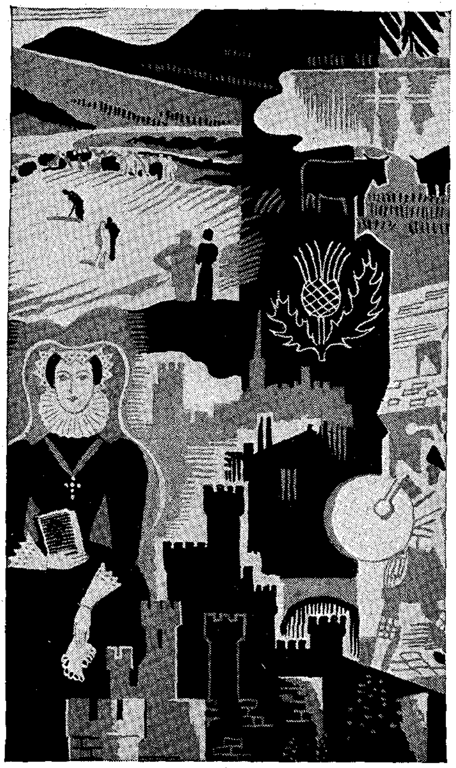
Don't think about
SCOTLAND
» » » *Go this year*



SEE IT ALL BY TRAIN

Scotland enjoys a rare setting of tradition and history. It is a land of lovely lochs and tapestried scenery; of majesty and open-hearted hospitality. • See Dryburgh and Abbotsford for their memories of Sir Walter Scott; Gleneagles and St. Andrews, the cradle of golf; incomparable Edinburgh, the Trossachs, Balmoral. You cannot afford to miss Oban and Braemar with their age-old Celtic games, nor the outlying islands of the Hebrides with Skye, Fingals Cave, and ancient Iona. • Run over to Ireland—five modern, luxurious routes via Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, Stranraer and Fishguard take you there in two or three hours. You will never stop talking about Killarney, the Vale of Avoca, Waterford, Galway or Giant's Causeway. • Dollars still buy as much travel as ever—so see Scotland and Ireland for yourself and the experience will hang on the peg of your memory for years to come. • For itineraries, literature, maps, etc., and information regarding shooting (hunting) and fishing facilities, write to Department 11.

T. R. DESTER, *General Traffic Manager*
ASSOCIATED BRITISH RAILWAYS, Inc.
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ASSOCIATED
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INC.

Summer Calendar for Tourists

Sports Events, Celebrations, Meetings, Festivals and Other Special Attractions Here and There at Home and Abroad

UNITED STATES

East

New Hampshire Garden Clubs Festival, Little Boar's Head, June 14-17.

Boat Race, Poughkeepsie, New York, June 18.

Yale-Harvard Rowing Races, New London, Connecticut, June 21.

Interscholastic Yachting Championship, Marion, Massachusetts, June 24-26.

Lordship Skeet Championship, Stratford, Connecticut, June 29 and 30.

National Intercollegiate Motorboat Championships, Worcester, Massachusetts, June 29 and 30.

Horse Racing, Saratoga, New York, July 29-Aug. 31.

New England Sportsmen's Rendezvous, Lake Maranacook, Winthrop, Maine, July 26-Aug. 4.

Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 8, 10, 11.

California

San Juan Pageant, San Juan Bautista, June 23.

Midsummer Drama Festival, Pasadena, July 1-Aug. 10.

California Rodeo and Horse-Show, Salinas, July 18-21.

Old Spanish Days Fiesta, Santa Barbara, Aug. 15-17.

California State Fair, Sacramento, Aug. 31-Sept. 9.

West

National Education Association Convention, Denver, Colorado, June 30-July 6.

Round-up, Livingston, Montana, July 2-4.

Cody Stampede, Cody, Wyoming, July 2-4.

Rodeo, Red Lodge, Montana, July 4-6.

Pageant of America, Rapid City, South Dakota, July 4-Sept. 4.

Play Festival, Central City, Colorado, July 6-20.

Western Golf Association Tournament, Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 16-29.

Championship Rodeo, Butte, Montana, July 19-22.

Ski-Hi Stampede, Monte Vista, Colorado, July 31-Aug. 1, 2.

Frontier Days, Cheyenne, Wyoming, July 24-27.

Auto Race to top of Pike's Peak, Colorado, Labor Day, Sept. 2.

Pacific Northwest

Annual Rose Festival, Portland, Oregon, June 6-8.

Indian Potlatch, Coupleville, Washington, Aug. 8-10.

Regatta, Astoria, Oregon, Aug. 30-Sept. 2.

Round-up, Pendleton, Oregon, Sept. 12-14.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 5-12.

Southwest

Cowboy Reunion and Rodeo, Las Vegas, New Mexico, July 3-5.

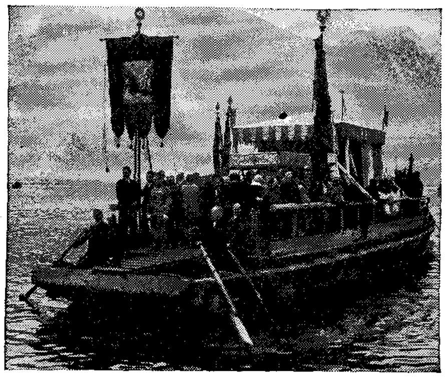
Hopi Snake-Dance, Hopi Indian Reservation, Northern Arizona, Aug. 18-21.

Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonials, Gallup, New Mexico, last week in August.

Fiesta, Santa Fe, New Mexico, first week in September.

AUSTRIA

Vienna Festivals, June 2-30.



Austrian Tourist Office

Corpus Christi Procession, Salzakammergut, June 20.

Bruckner Music Festival, Linz, July 25-27.

Salzburg Festivals, July 27-Sept. 1.

World Congress of Building Association, Salzburg and Vienna, Sept. 1-8.

Vienna International Fair, Sept. 1-8.

BRITISH ISLES

Motor-Cycle Tourist-Trophy Races, Isle of Man, June 17, 19-21.

Royal Ascot, Ascot, June 18-21.

International Lawn-Tennis Championships, Wimbledon, June 24.

Open Golf Championship, Muirfield, Scotland, June 24-28.

Royal Regatta, Henley-on-Thames, July 3-6.

International Folk-Dance Festival, London, July 15-20.

Athletics: Oxford and Cambridge *vs.* Harvard and Yale, White City, London, July 20.

Lawn-Tennis Inter-Zone Davis Cup Finals, Wimbledon, July 20-23.

Lawn-Tennis, Davis Cup Challenge-Round, Wimbledon, July 27-30.

Malvern Dramatic Festival, July 20-Aug. 24 at Malvern.

Royal Regatta-Week, Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3-10.

CANADA

Amateur Golf Championship, Ancaster, Ontario, June 18-22.

Niagara Racing Association, Fort Erie, July 4-19.

Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, Calgary, July 8-13.

Indian Days, Banff, July 19-21.

Devonshire Races, Windsor, July 27-Aug. 12.

Canadian National Exhibition, Swimming Championships, Toronto, Aug. 23-Sept. 7.

Prince of Wales and Willingdon Golf Tournaments, Banff, Aug. 26-31.

Thorncliffe Park Racing Association, Toronto, Sept. 7-14.

Ontario Jockey Club Races, Woodbine, Sept. 21-28.

FRANCE

French Derby, Chantilly, June 16.
Grande Semaine, Auteuil, Longchamps, June 23-30.
Grand Prix de la Marne, Rheims, July 7.
Carcassone Fête, July 13-16.
Day of St. Anne, Auray, Brittany, July 25.

GERMANY

"*Meistertrunk*" and Hans Sachs Plays, Rothenburg, June 8-10.
Reich Bach Festival, Leipzig, June 16-24.
Germany Derby, Racing Weeks, Hamburg, June 23-30.
Transportation Exposition, Nuremberg, beginning in July.
Reich Festival Plays, Heidelberg, July 15-Aug. 15.
Richard Wagner Festival Week, Detmold, July 21-31.
Wagner-Mozart Festivals, Munich, July 24-Aug. 27.
Fall Sample-Fair, Leipzig, Aug. 25-30.

HUNGARY

Festival, Budapest, June 8-23.
Congress of International Student Musical Council, Budapest, June 10-15.
Open-Air Human Chess-Game, Gyor, June 10-20.
Festival at Washington Monument, Budapest, July 4.
World Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies, Budapest, Aug. 2-6.

ITALY

Aircrafts Fair, Trieste, June 1-15.
International Ski-Relay Races, Stelvio, Pass, Bormio, June 15-30.
Seaside-Resort Exposition, Genoa, June 15-Aug. 15.
Festival of Blossoms, Genzano, June 20.
Trotting Races, San Siro, Milan, June 25-28.
International Yacht Meet, Santa Margherita, July 13-21.
International Book Exposition and Medical Congress, Bologna, September.

JAPAN

Bamboo-Cutting Festival of the Kurama Temple, Kyoto, June 20.
Ikukuni Shrine Festival, Osaka, July 8-9.
Yasaka Shrine Summer Festival, Osaka, July 14.
Nagoya Shrine Festival, Nagoya, July 15-16.

Japan Tourist Bureau

Gion Festival, at Kyoto, on July 17-24. Porcelain Fair, at Osaka, on July 23-25.

MEXICO

Rotary International Convention, Mexico City, June 17-21.
Lions International Convention, Mexico City, July 23-26.
Indian Games, Papantla, Aug. 15.
Indian Dances, Los Remedios, Sept. 8.
Mexican independence celebration throughout the country, Sept. 15-16.

RUSSIA

Festival of Arts, Leningrad, June 1-10.
All-Union Annual Sports-Meet, Moscow, July.
International Physiological Congress, Moscow, Aug. 8-18.
Theater Festival, Moscow, Sept. 1-10.

SCANDINAVIA

Upsala Cathedral Jubilee, Sweden, June 11.
International Yacht Regatta, Stockholm, June 14-17.
350th Anniversary Exposition, Härnösand, Sweden, June 21-July 21.
Midsummer Night, Dalecarlia, Sweden, June 23.
Summer Music Folk-Festival, Iggesund, July 1.
Baltic Sailing-Regatta, Farosund, Gotland, Sweden, July 4-7.
Medieval Music Festival, Visby, Sweden, July 20-23, Aug. 10-12.
Rover Scouts Moot, Ingarö, Sweden, July 29-Aug. 5.

SPAIN

Corpus Christi Festivals, Granada and Seville, June 20.
Fête of Fallas Romanas, Tarragona, June 22.
Festival of Corpillos, Burgos, June 22.
Sample-Fair, Regatta, Sports, Santander, July 1.
Festival of Virgen del Carmen, Palma, Balearic Isles, July 16.

SWITZERLAND

Bach Festival, Zurich, June 18-29.
Flower Festival, Geneva, June 22-23.
Federal Singing Festival, Basel, June 29-July 9.
Music Festival, Lausanne, July 6-8.
International Concours Hippique, Lucerne, July 6-14.
Venetian Night Festival, Lucerne, July 20.
Federal Music Festival, July 27-29.
International Swimming-Race across Lake Geneva, Vevey, July 28.
International Tennis Championships, Lucerne, Aug. 17-26.

ELSEWHERE

Eighth International Riding-Contest, Warsaw, Poland, June 1-10.
Fête of St. Peter and St. Paul, Azores, June 29.
Procession of Penitents, Furnes, Belgium, July 2-8.
Boat- and Horse-Races and Festivities, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, July 4.
Regatta, Hilo, Hawaii, July 4.
National Fête, Bruges, Belgium, July 7-13, 21.
Golf Tournament, St. George Club, Bermuda, July 11.
Peasant Fairs, Lowicz and Czenstochowa, Poland, July 16.
National Celebration of the birthday of Queen Wilhelmina, Holland, July 31.

"All Aboard" on the Empire Builder

We're off to the
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● This summer we've planned a *real* vacation trip. We're going to See America. Just think of all the places we'll reach while riding on the Great Northern "Empire Builder":

Glacier National Park
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Wenatchee, World's Apple Capital
The Puget Sound Country—
  Seattle, Bellingham, Mt. Baker, Tacoma, Olympics, Mt. Rainier
Portland, Mt. Hood, Columbia River
Three Great Dam Projects—
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Choice of Routes returning.

More for your money!

Great Northern offers a trip packed with gorgeous scenery, on the air-conditioned Empire Builder, with low summer fares, no Pullman surcharge, excellent dining car meals as low as 50c, and stop-over privilege at Glacier National Park without extra fare. See your local railway ticket agent or write A. J. Dickinson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

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Pacific Northwest
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Ride the completely air-conditioned
EMPIRE BUILDER

Atlantic Seaboard Prepares to Play

From the Mountains and Beaches Near New York the Trails Lead to the North and to the South

Along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida, the stage is set for a record play season. These resorts and the mountain ranges of the East not only serve as the vacation land for the busy New Yorker, but draw their quota as well from those who seek a change from the Western type of setting.

The Adirondacks, 5,000 square miles of natural forests known as the Northern Highlands, in the northeastern section of New York State, give outdoor life mingled with social activities—at Big Moose Lake, Lake Placid, the Saranacs, Raquette Lake and other resorts. Beyond the Adirondacks flows the St. Lawrence with its Thousand Islands paradise, receiving the waters which have come over Niagara Falls.

Long Island, which reaches out from New York to meet the sunrise, is a land of parks, beaches, and historical places. Roads and parkways lead to the recreation spots where Indians once roamed, with traces of their occupation still visible.

New York has constructed many State parks on the Island, and, each year, thousands visit Jones Beach, Long Beach, Rocky Point, Wildwood Park and others on both shores. The Great South Bay and Long Island Sound have, for many years, been favored by yachtsmen and fishermen. Excursions leave each day from Montauk Point for deep-sea fishing.

Atlantic City has become the symbol of the holiday spirit. Lying in the cool ocean breezes, sixty miles southeast of Philadelphia, Atlantic City adds to the usual seaside-resort features its famous seven-mile boardwalk, and its steel piers with their minstrels, bands, dances and other amusements. Convention Hall is the center of frequent nation-wide gatherings.

Similar inducements on a smaller scale are presented by Long Branch, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, Ocean City, Cape May, and many others.

At Virginia Beach, Virginia, one may bathe in the Atlantic, from the sandy beach that extends for miles, or he may swim in one of the calm ocean pools. He may enjoy golf on one of several courses or he may ride horseback through the dunes to old Cape Henry. There is sailing or canoeing on the bays and inlets and dancing at the hotels and casinos.

Ocean View, eight miles from the center of Norfolk, is one of the safest beaches along the Atlantic Coast.

From Washington and its neighboring Arlington, and Alexandria, the path leads southward to the recently-formed Colonial National Monument, including Yorktown, Jamestown, and Williamsburg; the mystic caverns of the Shenandoah Valley; Virginia Hot Springs and White Sulphur Springs; West Virginia, and the Smoky Mountains of Western North Carolina and Tennessee.

Altho the deep South is generally regarded as more desirable in winter, the charm of old New Orleans is not limited to the season of the year. The French quarters in Vieux Carré consistently furnish a taste of Old World atmosphere for those who can not or do not care to leave the country.

New England Recalls America's Heritage

It has been some time since Boston was referred to as "The Hub of the Universe," or "The Athens of America"; but in the days of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Agassiz, William and Henry James, Whittier, Thoreau, Howells and many others, the Bay State had a culture which has left its imprint on American life and which is peculiarly New England's. For New England is old in comparison to the rest of the country and, herein, lies its charm.

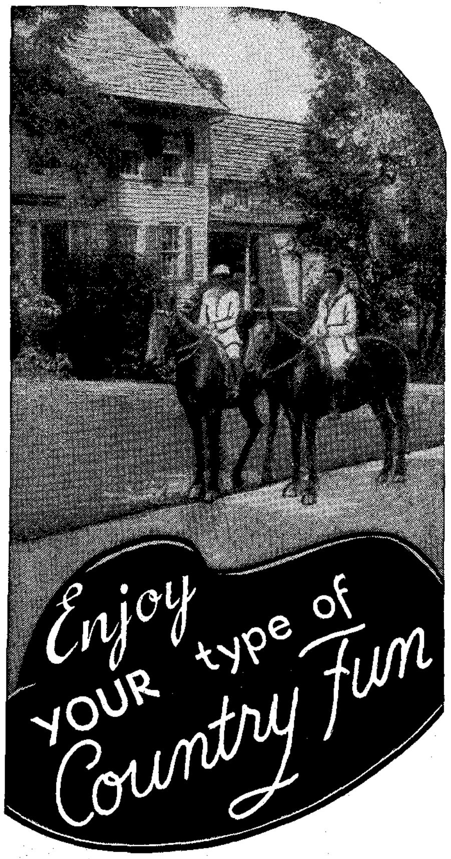
Most remarkable about these States huddled in the northeast corner of the country are the numerous and well-known colleges within their borders: Bowdoin, Colby, and Bates in Maine; Dartmouth in New Hampshire, and Middlebury in Vermont; Amherst, Harvard, oldest college in the country, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams, Holy Cross, Tufts, Boston University, and Radcliffe, Wellesley, Simmons, Holyoke, and Smith, in Massachusetts; Brown in Rhode Island and Yale in Connecticut.

There are hundreds of other colleges; and numerous private preparatory schools including Taft, Groton, Hotchkiss, St. Marks, Andover, Exeter, and Milton and Boston's famous Boston Latin School, and one sees the tremendous growth from the first schools founded by the early settlers.

Places and streets are history in New England: Beacon Hill, with its background of nineteenth-century Boston intellectuals; the Common, once sacred to the patient cow and the old South Church; Brattle Street, in Cambridge, where one may see square Craigie House, home of Longfellow, where Washington stopped before watching the review of the Revolutionary Army on the Cambridge green, and the site of the Village Blacksmith's shop; Salem, with its witch-history and fine homes, reminiscent of Hawthorne; Concord and Lexington and Thoreau's Walden; the old Fairbanks House in Dedham and the oldest college chapel at Amherst.

New England's mountains are rounded uplifts which indicate the age of this section; for geologic ages have passed to wear down the sharp peaks of these mountain chains into a rounded, rolling skyline. In New Hampshire there are about 600 miles of mountain trails.

The seashore of New England is long and inviting. Massachusetts' famous North Shore begins at Nahant, next Revere—



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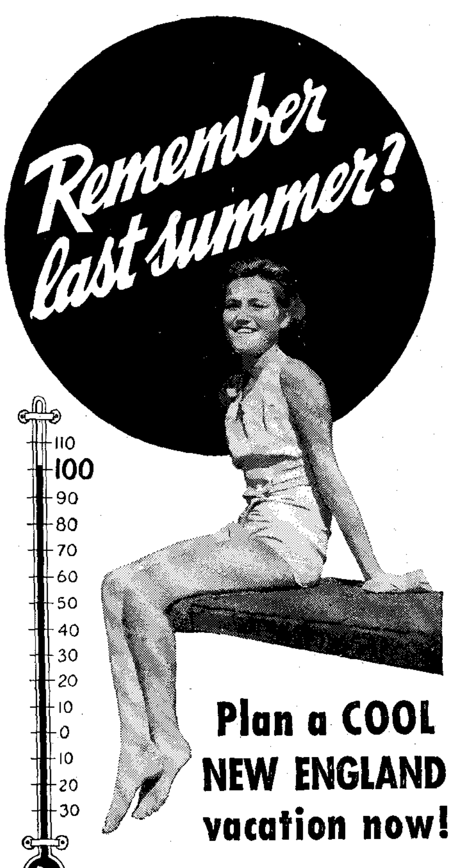

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There are events other than these to keep the traveler in New England during the summer. Polo at Hamilton and Dedham, the horse-shows at Hamilton and Scituate with its famous carillon, the fair at Topsfield; and its summer theaters, where Broadway stars act in old favorites and new plays, at Dennis, Falmouth and Provincetown, on the Cape; Stockbridge, in Massachusetts' Berkshires, and Magnolia on the North Shore; Westport, in Connecticut; Skowhegan and Bar Harbor, in Maine; Bennington, in Vermont; and traveling shows through New Hampshire.

A Writer's Invitation

Walter Prichard Eaton, among the most loyal of New Englanders, recently issued an enthusiastic "invitation" in which he said:

"New England has 5,000 miles of mountain trails through deep forests and over mile-high summits. It has hundreds upon hundreds of miles of seacoast—wave-battered granite buffeting the gray Atlantic and level sand, warm to the lip of bay waters. It has thousands of beautiful lakes at the foot of green hills or hidden in cool woods. It has mile after mile of paved highway leading to these trails and beaches and lakes. It has golf-courses everywhere, in a climate where fairways do not burn.

"In summer it holds a relief from southern heat and city dust, and, in winter, its hills are a white invitation to skis and snowshoes. Two hours from New York, and the tramper can begin his rambles in the Connecticut hills. Three hours, and he can be in the Berkshires. Half a day, and he can begin the long trail up the skyline of the Green Mountains.

"The White Mountains of New Hampshire will lift him for miles above the timber line. Katahdin, in Maine, will give him, in the heart of the wilderness, the finest precipices of the Rockies. An hour from New York along the Sound, and the New England shore begins, with every kind of coast and water, cape and island, to the Bay of Fundy.

"But all of this is still not New England. New England is more than mountain, lake and ocean, golf-course and hotel, bathing beach and forest trail. It is a land of ancient memories dear to every American, of landscapes mellowed by 300 years of human occupation, of villages grown gray and lovely under immemorial elms, of houses proud with the grace of the eighteenth century, and fields where our fathers fought for freedom.

"New England offers recreation in full variety. But recreation means re-creation of the spirit by its unique and old-world charm, by its rich and beautiful reminders of our nation's history. Summer and winter, it has rewards for every visitor."

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British Jubilee Year

Trooping of the Color to Mark King's Birthday

Monday will be the seventieth birthday of George V, "by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

London will celebrate the event with the Trooping of the Color and the Horse Guards Parade. The anniversary has special significance this year because Great Britain is in the midst of its Silver Jubilee, marking the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King George and Queen Mary.

The shy, but pleasant, bearded monarch ascended the throne on May 6, 1910, and, last month, on the anniversary of that date, England began its program of pomp and pageantry which will last through the summer.

There will be the Empire Service at Canterbury Cathedral on June 15, followed by Their Majesties' Courts later in the month, at intervals by review of the Royal Air Force, the Army, the Fleet, and the police. The festivities will culminate with Their Majesties' Garden Party at Buckingham Palace on July 25.

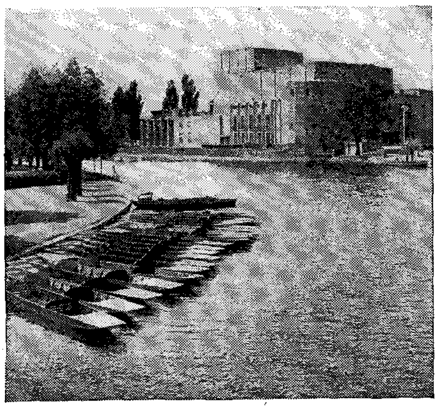
Tennis, Golf, and Racing

In addition, the usual events will have added impetus this year—the Ascot Gold Cup Race; the golf championships; tennis at Wimbledon.

The country is taking advantage of its special events to call attention to its perennial lures: the Shakespeare country, with the Avon; Warwick and Kenilworth Castles; and the Lake District in Cumberland, near the Scottish Border.

Many will begin their visit in the British Isles by landing in Ireland—nearer to America than any other European country by 300 miles. Others will go to Scotland for history, sports, and scenery; or to the Cornish Riviera; the South Coast, with its world-famous Brighton; Wales, with its Druid relics; or the Thames Valley, with its Oxford and Salisbury.

With shops, streets, and bridges specially decorated, and historic buildings floodlighted, London expects to entertain 2,000,000 visitors before the summer is over. Many of them will take the opportunity to travel out from the capital through the charming English countryside.



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Europe Makes Eager Bid for Tourists

"Tourist Dollar," Transit Reductions, Special Programs, and Escorted Trips Lighten the Traveler's Way

Travel to Europe since the beginning of the year, and advance bookings for the summer season, indicate an increase of at least 100 per cent. over last year, according to Thomas Cook and Son.

In addition to the usual independent transatlantic jaunts, a number of special short tours for midsummer have been arranged, and other tours have been scheduled in connection with special events. Escorted travel has been perfected to the point where responsibility ends with the purchase of a ticket.

In countries where the value of the American dollar has been reduced, hotels, railroads, and merchants have made compensations.

Altho the Paris International Fair, which has drawn hundreds of thousands since it opened on May 18, will close on June 3, the event is only a forerunner to the Grand Fêtes of Paris, which run on until the beginning of July.

Recalling its rich harvest from tourists in former years, France has offered a reduction of 60 per cent. on the rail-fare from any frontier station to Paris to American tourists arriving in June, provided they remain in the French capital six days.

Roland Marcel, Commissioner for Tourism, has devised a plan to focus the spotlight on the wonders of France literally by illuminating national monuments.

The new type of tourist, who goes to study trends and political manifestations, as well as to see the sights, is moving in increasing numbers toward Italy, Germany, and Russia.

The Netherlands, Belgium, and Scandinavia have their distinctive appeal. Sweden, as usual, will celebrate Midsummer Night on June 23 with pageantry and gaiety, but it is more for a view of peaceful, well-ordered progress, and sparkling Northern scenery, that the tourist heads for the North Cape-Baltic regions.

Gratified by the fact that more than 69,000 tourists visited Yugoslavia last year, that country is prepared to renew its welcome. In addition to low basic rates, Czechoslovakian railways offer a 50 per cent. reduction on return trips from the famous health-giving spas, such as Carlsbad and Pistany. The ancient Passion Play of Horice na Sumave, dating back to the thirteenth century, will take place in Southern Bohemia every Sunday and holiday throughout June, July, August, and September.

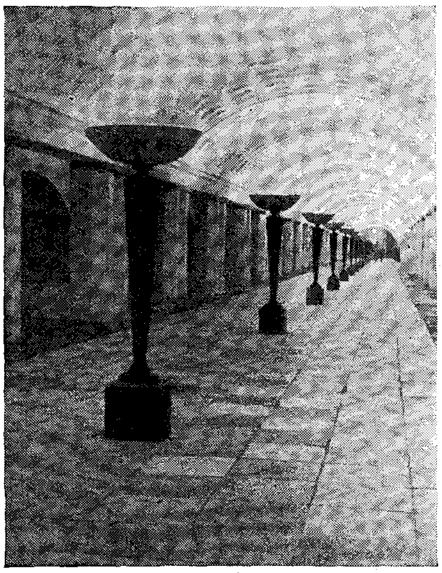
It is only in recent years that there has been a concerted movement toward Bulgaria, and the rest of the Balkan Peninsula, with its rugged peaks, rolling plains, great ravines, precipitous defiles, and fertile pasture-lands.

"From Turkey, Egypt, Yugoslavia, and Hungary, to Western Europe," according to Douglas Malcolm, of the American Express Company, "special 'tourist dollars,' transit and hotel reductions, rebate visa-charges, reduced customs, free admittance to galleries, concerts, spas, and baths, are being planned."

Moscow's Subway a New Soviet Attraction

Moscow is proudly showing off its new subway this summer. A thing of beauty, as well as convenience, its seven-and-a-half-mile first section was built in two years, against the obstacle of the city's subsoil of soft mud, quicksand, and rock, which made tunneling difficult.

The stations are architecturally imposing, and their platforms are the widest in the world. Forced ventilation airs the entire system. The ornamented plaster ceilings are high. The pillars are varicolored marble from the Ural Mountains. Broad staircases lead to the street. Outside, each station is different, one is adorned with murals of workers constructing the project.



© Sovfoto

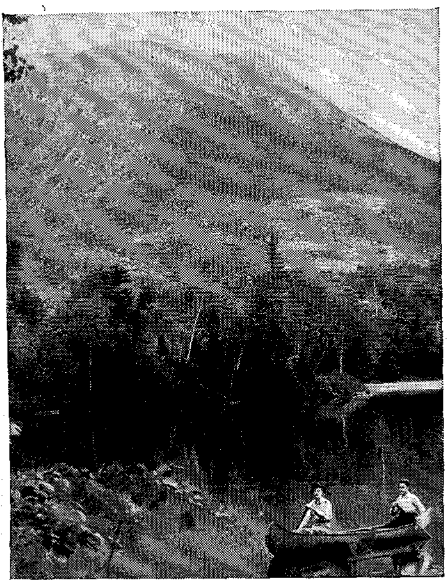
A palatial underground station in Moscow

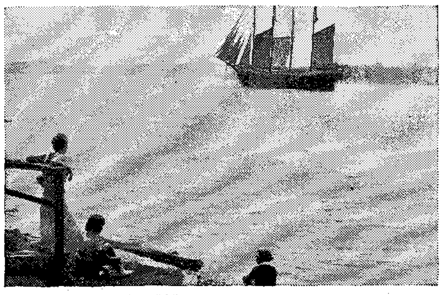
Not only underground, but on the surface, an almost-new city will greet visitors returning to Russia. Since last summer, open squares have replaced old buildings, dominated by the wide asphalt-paved plaza in the center of the city, with modern twelve-story hotels on two sides. The United States Embassy and consular offices are quartered in a building facing on this plaza.

Some sights familiar to earlier visitors are gone. The wall which for four centuries surrounded the trading-center, the Chapel of the Iberian Virgin, and Peter the Great's Tower, have been demolished to facilitate traffic, and to make way for other improvements.

Asphalt has replaced the cobble-stones in many of the main streets, and the city is cleaner than it used to be.

Altho Leningrad, too, has hundreds of new buildings, it, unlike Moscow, originally was designed as a harmonious whole, and did not grow up haphazardly. To-day, with





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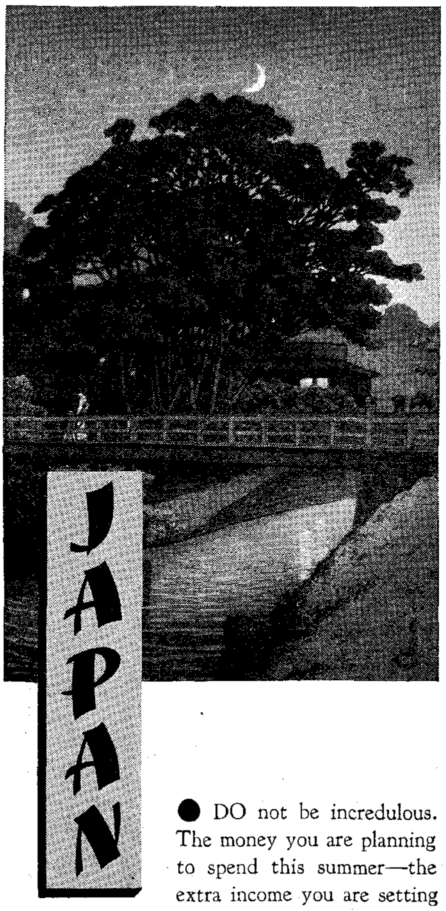

● DO not be incredulous. The money you are planning to spend this summer—the extra income you are setting aside for a vacation — is enough money for a trip to Japan!

Thousands are discovering this. And it is not hard to believe when you realize that steamship fares are the *lowest in the world*, considering service and distance. Or when you remember that the yen exchange gives you *extra cash* in Japan, instead of cutting down your money supply as most foreign currencies do. Or when you learn that the Japan Tourist Bureau, operating on a non-commercial basis, has prepared all-inclusive itineraries that further reduce your expenses and yet show you all the important beauty-regions, cities and resorts of Japan!

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its population of 2,000,000, it is the center of the Soviet Union's science and learning. Twenty per cent. of the country's industry is concentrated in and around Leningrad.

The Ukraine, with its leading city of Kharkof, is where Eastern and Western cultures meet. The completion of the huge dam at Dnieproges has made the Dnieper River navigable as far north as Smolensk.

Former palaces along the Black Sea on the Crimea have been converted into hotels and tourist-resorts.

Engineering skill has penetrated the heart of the Caucasus with three great highways. The traveler now may see, without great effort, the surprizing mixture of peoples, languages, and customs.

Fast steamers leave Gorki daily for a four-day cruise along the Volga to Stalingrad, covering more than 1,000 miles.

The Trans-Siberian Railway provides a 6,300-mile link between Europe and the Far East and the Pacific. Comfortable express service affords a running-time between Moscow and the Manchurian Border of seven days. The trip from Paris to Peiping takes only twelve days *via* this route.

The Old and New in Japan

The cherry-blossom season has passed in Japan, but the little island has been concentrating on letting the world know that it does not wish to be recognized for its cherry-blossoms alone.

T. Yanagisawa, of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, recently emphasized in a luncheon-speech the new view-point that the Japanese are prouder of their modern achievements than of the heritage of the past.

He felt that the ideal had been missed both by those who desire to show visitors that Japan has a powerful Navy, factories for large-scale production, schools and universities, and those who pointed to the Japanese art and gardens, the tea-ceremony, the puppet-theater, the night-fairs, and temple-festivals.

The soul of Tokyo, he pointed out, is at once Eastern and Western, ancient and modern, its streets forming one of the most vivid records of rapid social-transition the world has seen.

Recognizing this truth, visitors relish viewing such customs as the bamboo-cutting in Kurama Temple, at Kyoto; the Yasaka Shrine Summer Festival, with floats gorgeously embellished with carvings and raised lacquer; the porcelain-fair at Osaka; folk-dances in rural districts; the typically Japanese fireworks displays; and the many shrines.

Increased American interest in the Orient has been recorded from Pacific Coast starting-points. Approximately two out of every three travelers heading for Japan, China, and the Philippines have included Peiping in their itineraries. Java and Bali have been favored spots in round-the-world travel-plans.

At Shanghai, China, a vast storehouse of curios, which have been accumulating through the centuries, is available to the shopper. The Chinese have instituted a well-organized travel-service, with offices at Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking, and twenty other countries, where economical itineraries may be planned, passages booked, reservations made, money changed, sedan-chair and rickshaw transportation arranged.

Cooled by Sea-Breezes

A new ship-channel completed in April at St. George, in Bermuda, permits the largest vessels to dock at that port for the first time in history. St. George and Hamilton are on many schedules for both short and long summer visits.

Altho February, March, and April are the high months for arrivals on the Northern Atlantic island, records show that travel has remained fairly uniform throughout the year. Visitors from the United States, by regular ships, numbered 42,449, in 1934, as compared with 37,694 the year before.

Bermuda's equable climate, pink beaches, motorless traffic, Devil's Hole, and caves, top off a refreshing voyage.

In addition to being the destination on regular runs, it is included in combinations, some of them with Nova Scotia, and in special holiday-cruises, such as those over Labor Day.

The West Indies similarly offer a near-by vacation which gives the tang of sea-air to a few days in Jamaica, quaint Haiti and Santo Domingo, the mountains of Puerto Rico, and the other islands.

The American Government has been building up its Virgin Island possessions as tourist-centers, and offers suitable accommodations giving access to the pleasant shores and green hills.

Havana is a popular stopping-place for summer as well as winter cruises. Its impressive harbor gives welcome to those who visit its forts, churches, caves, and view the native life, and tobacco industry.

Many other ships go out from New York and other Atlantic ports to carry passengers to New England, Charleston, Jacksonville, Miami, Savannah, and to New Orleans and Texas ports along the Gulf of Mexico.

Always one of the most frequently-chosen cruises of longer duration is that through the Mediterranean, with stops at Spanish, French, Italian, and North African cities.

Johannesburg Jubilee

Johannesburg, South Africa, which is to celebrate its Jubilee by holding an Empire Exhibition next year, received its first charter in October, 1886, when it was a mere mining-camp. To-day it is the largest African city south of Cairo, with a white population of about 214,000, in addition to its colored inhabitants, who number some 178,000. It is an inevitable center of the increasing tourist-travel to the Dark Continent.

Francis Joseph Museum

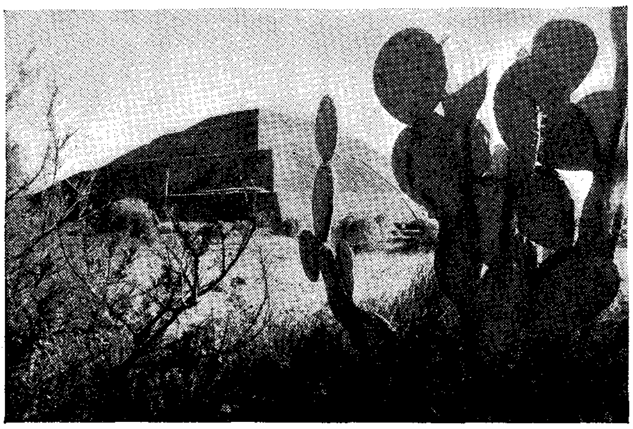
Austria has opened a museum in the Castle of Schönbrunn, on the outskirts of Vienna, to commemorate the culture inherited from the period of Emperor Francis Joseph. Original documents, portraits, and relics of many kinds will show his lifework.

The Americas Brought Nearer

Mexico Easily Accessible by Rail, Road, and Sea; Frequent Cruises Scheduled to Central and South American Ports

Mexico and the other "foreign lands a step away" in Central America become more accessible each year, and passage to the East and West Coasts of South America is facilitated by more frequent sailings.

Just across the Rio Grande from Texas, and below the desert-towns of Arizona, can be found reminders of a civilization that goes back a thousand years before Columbus came to America. These ancient pyramids and buried cities lie amid slumbering volcanoes and fertile valleys. Haunting and distinctive music pervades the air.


Hugo Brehure

Pyramid of the Sun, one of Mexico's ancient monuments

The way to Mexico has been made easier by water, rail, and highway. One new fortnightly twenty-one-day water-rail cruise includes a voyage from New York, touching five Spanish-American countries, and providing a rail-trip to Mexico City from Mazatlan, on the West Coast, thence to the main-line railroad starting-place in the United States.

An air-conditioned, eight-section train provides a "hotel on wheels" leaving El Paso and Tucson every Monday for a three-weeks' excursion, with side-trips.

Other routes reach the center of the country from the port of Vera Cruz, on the East Coast.

Guadalajara, the "Mexican Dresden," is noted for its fine homes, its Byzantine-towered Cathedral, its glass works, and a colorful native market. In San Pedro Tlaquepaque, visitors can purchase bright-hued pottery from the noted native Panduro family, who model while the buyer watches. About twenty miles from the city is Lake Chapala, with its picturesque native craft and quaint villages circling its shores. A few miles from the lake is the spectacular 2,000-foot drop of the gorge La Barranca de Los Oblatos.

Mexico City, the oldest metropolis in North America, is built on the site of an old settlement of stone structures and canals. Sights of interest include the Cathedral, images from the old Aztec Temple, the strange street of letter-writers, the Chapultepec Forest surrounding the castle where the Emperor Maximilian once lived, and the National Theater, with its glass curtain.

The bull-fight season opens on October 2 and, in addition, for entertainment, there are cock-fights, *jai alai* games, cafés, restaurants, and music-halls.

The Central American port of Cartagena presents a picture of medieval days. Mellow churches and convents fashioned in the style of old Seville still rise from the sunny Moorish plazas and winding streets flanked with Spanish dwellings. Cartagena is the only seat in the New World upon which Spain lavished part of the spoils of her conquest—reflecting the heyday of Spanish art, architecture, and culture.

On the West Coast of South America, Arequipa, the second largest city in Peru, lies 7,700 feet above sea-level in an amphitheater of mountains turreted with three towering peaks, including El Misti, a perfectly-formed snow-crowned cone of about 18,500 feet in height. It is on the route to Cuzco, famed for its Inca and pre-Inca ruins, and to Lake Titicaca, loftiest navigable waterway in the world. Beyond the lake is La Paz.

Pictures fail to convey to those who have seen the startling beauty of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the East Coast, any adequate impression. The city lies below towering mountains and sloping hills. Sugar Loaf Peak and Corcovado may be reached by electric car, or on foot.

Buenos Aires is a place of stimulating festivity throughout the year, and the popular resort-city of Montevideo brings many to the South Atlantic shores of the Continent.

It must be remembered that when it is summer here, it is winter in South America, and diversions are scheduled accordingly. Nevertheless, the climate permits horse-racing through to December in Chile and Peru. Above Santiago in the Andes are two ski-clubs which provide comfortable living quarters on the grounds. Valparaiso is the gateway to the resplendent capital of Chile, and to the transandean air-route.

Ancient Guatemala

Guatemala, with its large Indian population, and spectacular setting of volcanoes and lakes, presents new travel-thrills. From San José, on the Pacific, an eighty-mile rail-route—giving an interesting cross-section of the country, and a range of temperatures running from tropical to temperate—leads to Guatemala City, the capital.

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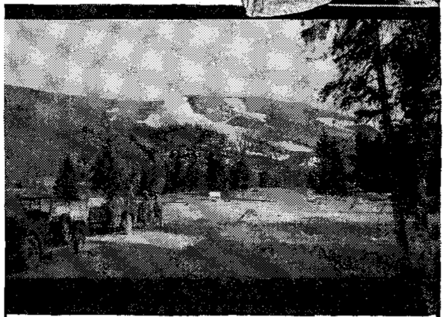

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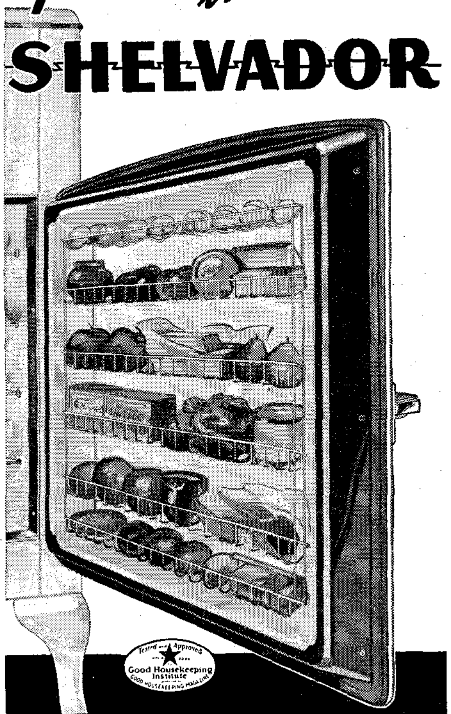

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Alaskan Colonization

Northern Territory, as Newest Frontier, Has Big Boom

The United States paid Russia $7,200,000 for Alaska. That northern peninsula, which has repaid the investment by more than $2,500,000,000, again becomes the American frontier with the migration of settlers from the drought-stricken Northwest to fertile Matanuska Valley, 125 miles north of Seward.

There, the FERA is sponsoring a new type of subsistence-colonization project, providing each family with a bungalow, machinery, some cattle, and cash, eventually to be paid back.

Altho these new pioneers are not in search of gold, recent months have seen a modified Yukon rush into the Territory, prompted by President Roosevelt's gold price.

Steamships operating between Alaska and the United States carried 24,000 passengers in 1934, a gain of nearly 8,000 over the preceding year.

The Inside Passage

These facts testify to Alaska's continued attraction to travelers, who are finding that one of the most impressive ways of entering the Territory is through the inside passage up the Coast of British Columbia and Alaska's Panhandle. The steamship passes through a labyrinth of islands and mountain-walled coast-lines, with calls at ports where the characteristic totem-poles may be seen.

At the end of the sea-voyage is flowery Skagway, where there are pansies three-and-a-half inches in diameter and nasturtium-vines which grow three inches in twenty-four hours.

Onward up the White Pass, the train leaves the valley, climbs a sloping track that is a masterpiece of engineering, and follows the storied gold-seekers' trail of 1897 and 1898.

At Carcross, the route provides a detour by steamer to the exquisite Atlin Lakes. Beyond Carcross, the route reaches the Yukon River, at Whitehorse, for steamer-connection down the river to Dawson, reminiscent of the Klondike gold-rush.

On the Alaska Railroad, which runs to Fairbanks, connection is made with Yukon steamers at Nenana, on the Tanana River.

Skagway and Seward are the two gateways into the interior, each connecting by rail with the water-route provided by the Yukon and Tanana Rivers forming what is known as the "great circle route."

Sleeping in the Air

The popularity of "sleeper-planes" was assured from the moment the first schedule was inaugurated on the southern transcontinental route between Dallas and Los Angeles on May 15, 1934. Extra schedules have been put on the lines to accommodate night-travelers between Cleveland and Fort Worth. It is estimated that approximately 8,000 persons have slept aloft the first year of sleeping-plane service on Ameircan air-lines.

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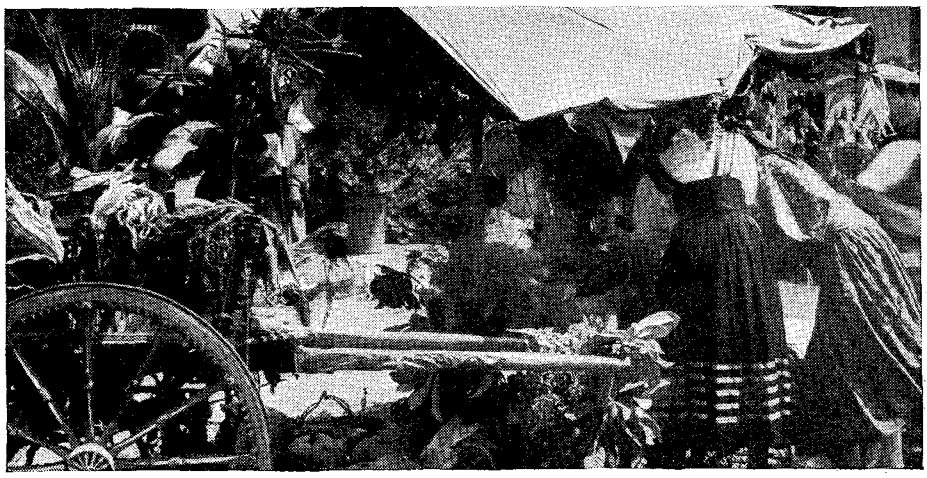


All-Year-Club of Southern California

Tropical fruits in the Mexican markets of Los Angeles

It would almost seem that the Government had set out to provide an ideal summer sightseeing-cruise for the United States Navy, as well as to dispatch it on fighting maneuvers in the Pacific. When the officers and men return to San Diego, on June 10, they will be following a course that many a prospective traveler would envy.

Altho recent activities have called attention to the significance of the Hawaiian Islands as a defense-base, they were not entirely that to the thousands who have been centered there. The islands have long flourished as a soothing retreat for vacationists.

Among the spots of interest are the fire-pit of Kilauea, the crater of Haleakala, Waikiki Beach with its famous surf, America's only throne-room in the Iolani Palace, Japanese tea-gardens, the pineapple-canneries, the Pali panorama, Manoa Valley, the Navy's base at Pearl Harbor, and the Moanalua Gardens.

Scores of students and teachers are expected to go islandward for the combination transpacific voyage and summer-school at the University of Hawaii.

The Navy will be stationed at San Diego after June 10 as one of the attractions of the Panama-California Exposition. Drawn there by this outstanding event, many will take the opportunity to travel northward through a State which offers a variety of recommendations, augmented, this year, by a great program of industrial and civic development.

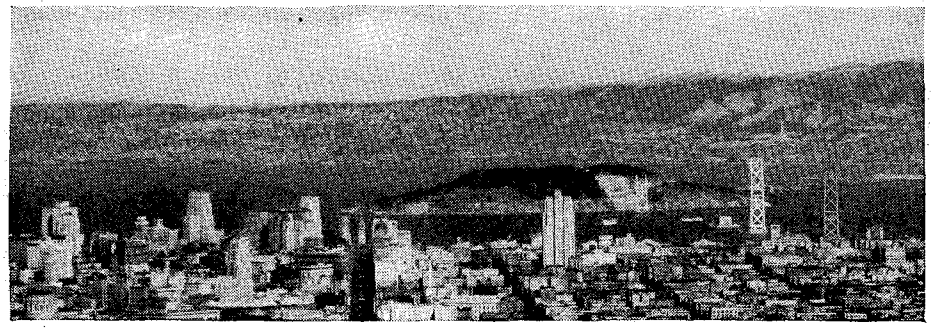
Rapid travel and reduced costs have placed Southern California, with its contrasts of mountains and sea, gardens and deserts, within the reach of most vacationists, regardless of where they live, length of their holidays, or size of their budgets.

Past the fishing waters off Santa Catalina Island, abounding in tuna, black sea-bass and marlin swordfish, the Coast Road leads through Los Angeles, the Hollywood film-colony, luxurious Santa Barbara, past the missions of El Camino Real, toward the wind-swept and fog-bathed cypress surrounding Monterey, Carmel, and Del Monte.

At San Francisco, the often-pictured Golden Gate will present a new sight to the returning visitor. Two great towers at each side give proof that, before long, automobiles will be rolling over the wide entrance of the bay and into the hills of Marin County, and the Redwood Empire Highway.

Another mammoth bridge raises its skeleton structure across the bay to Yerba Buena Island and thence to Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda. From these cities, one enters the State's two great valleys—the San Joaquin, pathway to Yosemite, and the Sacramento, which leads to the mining-country and the mountains of the North.

Renewed activity in the Mother Lode Country has brought to the ghost-towns some of the glamour of the days of '49 and the mining-centers of Grass Valley, Nevada City, Dutch Flat, and their neighbors relive the tales of Mark Twain and Bret Harte.



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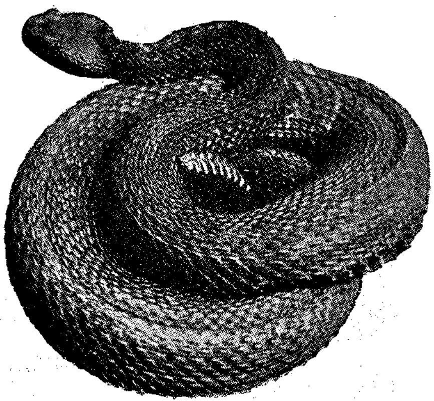

A RATTLER WARNS—
ATHLETE'S FOOT
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YOUR chances of meeting the fellow in this picture are, probably, not many. His nerve-jarring *whir-r-r* is confined to few localities. But, spread through every state in the Union, in homes and in clubs, is a dreaded fungus which lies in wait for your unwary barefoot step.

A threat in your own home

This fungus spins its invisible web of misery across your path. It chooses the very places you go for cleanliness: your own bathroom, the decks of swimming pools, diving boards, shower baths at gym or club.

You step unknowingly on the web

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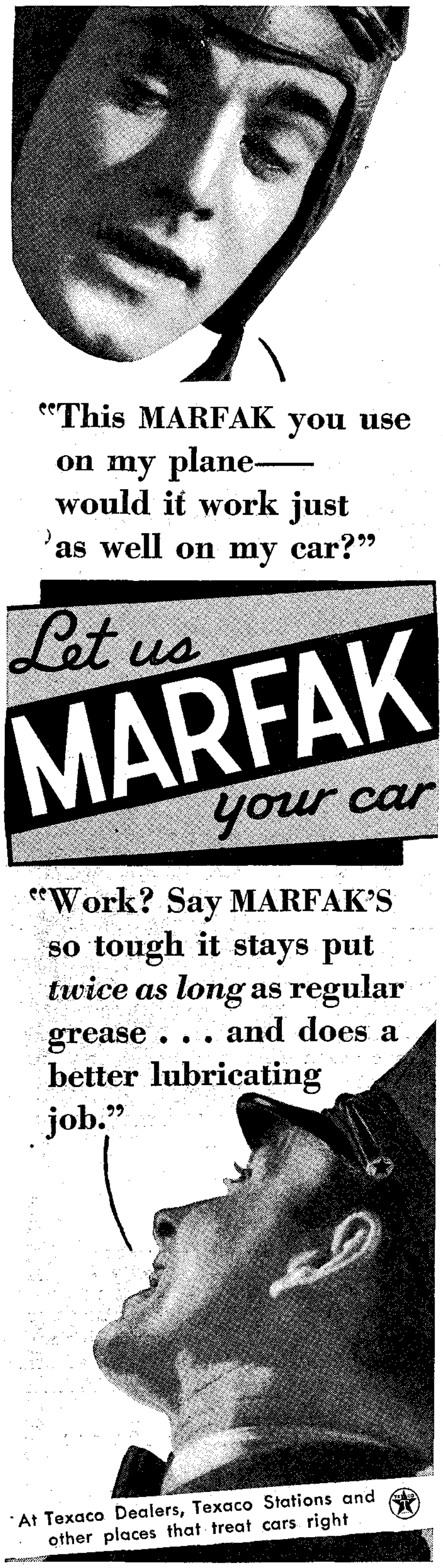

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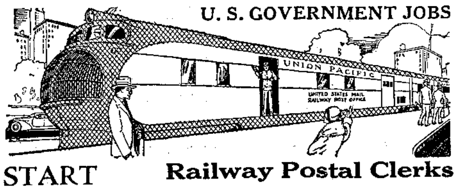

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Chaos in Mexico: Conflict of Church and State

(Continued from page 20)

allegation was "absolutely false." I have no doubt that he thought he was telling the truth, for there is a good deal of duplicity inside State circles.

The right hand of the Government often does not know what the left hand is doing. As a matter of fact, however, I found that the street address named in the head-line of the papers was but a sub or pseudo office, and that the paper was printed in and issued from the official printing office of the Department of Agriculture. From that same office are issued hideous cartoons, and on its walls are posters declaring that the oppressed state of the people is due to "belief in God."

In his essay, bearing the imprint of his Cabinet office, Señor Portes Gil does reverent homage to Jesus, refers to Him as "the Master," capitalizes the pronouns in referring to Him, appeals to "the Gospel" of Jesus, declares that "Mexico applauds" elements of "the doctrine" of the Master—while the printing-presses of the Department of Agriculture continue to turn out another piece of literature weekly carrying a repulsive representation of the same Jesus on its head-line.

Doctor Macfarland's Career

When Dr. Charles Stedman Macfarland retired as General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as 1930 ended and added Emeritus to his title, he had completed two decades in the Council's service.

Doctor Macfarland was born on December 12, 1866, in Boston. At eleven he was fatherless; at twelve he began to earn his own way. From fourteen he was largely responsible for supporting his mother and sister. But he finished grammar and high schools. At seventeen he was an office-boy; eighteen, bookkeeper; twenty, General Manager for T. O. Gardner & Co. Leaving business, he was the first General Secretary of the Melrose Y.M.C.A. (1892-'93). At twenty-six he was Pastor of the Maverick Chapel, East Boston. At twenty-seven, he entered Yale Divinity School (B.D., 1897). Receiving a graduate scholarship, he took a Ph.D., in 1899.

Doctor Macfarland helped settle the famous national hatters' strike of 1909, and became affiliated with the Federal Council in 1911. He holds four honorary degrees, four foreign decorations. In the last few years he has been traveling, lecturing, and writing.

One can not avoid the question as to whether or not the document of the Secretary of Foreign Relations is intended for consumption in the United States, while that issued from the Department of Agriculture is prepared for the edification of the peasants of Mexico.

Among publications in the Department of Education one finds God spelled *dios*. Caricatures of the Lord's Prayer are found in schools. In a recent issue of *Cristo Rey*, the Crucifixion is represented with a donkey as the central figure. This picture has been distributed in schools. More significant are the murals in the National Preparatory School, painted by José Clemente Orozco and his pupils. One reveals the figure of Christ, swollen and bloated almost to the bursting-point, a tiny crown of thorns resting upon a luxurious growth of hair. It would be impossible to imagine a more repulsive figure, and the leer in the protruding eyes is not likely to be forgotten.

He holds a Phrygian Cap of Liberty in his left hand; an emaciated worker stands shuddering by his side, and Christ is drawing his attention to that object, in evident connivance with a capitalist who is preparing to plunge a dagger into the worker's back.

Another mural reveals a wicked old man, representing God the Father. The angry, cross-eyed figure is quite as impressive and repellent as that of Christ. He is holding an orb, while a group of sheepish "bourgeois" worships at his feet.

Rites and practises of a "revolutionary" character, in place of the ordinary Christian acts of belief such as baptisms, christenings, weddings, and the like, are reported from different parts of the country. The former Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, Adelberto Tejeda, has openly encouraged some of these ceremonies: in fact, he even acted as *padrino* in several "revolutionary" baptisms.

Padrino, literally translated, means "godfather," but, as the ceremonies are avowedly atheistic, the English term hardly can be applied with propriety.

The Obregón Mausoleum

Opponents of the administration also hold that the great mausoleum which is being erected in honor of General Obregón at San Angel is almost a veiled attempt at deification.

A kind of *sanctum sanctorum* has been set apart containing the stones bearing traces of his blood, and there also is an altar of a distinctly ecclesiastical type, where the effigy of General Obregón occupies the place usually held by the Crucifix, with an armed soldier on either side, instead of the customary angels. In these ceremonies, an approach to the non-Christian cults of Germany is seen.

The clear trend of the Mexican State is atheistic. The Government of Mexico, with all its weaknesses, is undoubtedly far more earnest in its desire for social reform than its critics admit. The Roman Catholic Church in Mexico has done very much more for the people of Mexico than the State will allow. They are both powerful—the State, through its political and material forces; the Church, by its hold upon the hearts of the people. The present conflict if protracted, will wrack and wreck the nation, while, on the other hand, a Government progressive and sane, and a Church hierarchy, making fewer claims, but offering larger service, might save the nation from its present state of political and moral chaos.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article is a section of Doctor Macfarland's new book, "Chaos in Mexico" (New York: Harper & Brothers; $2), and is reprinted by the courtesy of the author and the publishers.*

Among the Outstanding Books

God's Soldier: General William Booth. By St. John Ervine. [New York: The Macmillan Company; two volumes; $7.50.]

Salvation Army lasses, beating their tambourines on the street-corners, are a familiar sight in almost every country on earth; but the dramatic story of that fiery man, William Booth, the "Preaching Pawnbroker" whose fierce passion to save souls built up that Army, and sent it across the earth, is less familiar.

St. John Ervine, whose grandmother used to take him to Salvation Army meetings in Belfast, Ireland, tells William Booth's story at great length, and with keen sympathy, in the 1,139 pages of "God's Soldier." The book is at once a biography of General Booth, and a history of the Army, including, in almost painful detail, the story of the family ructions after the old general's death, in 1912.

Crammed With Drama

Mr. Ervine may seem to some readers overreverent in his defense of the idiosyncrasies of the Booth family, but he presents the material from which a reader may draw his own conclusions. The result is a fat book, crammed with drama.

William Booth himself believed that his father had been rich. Mr. Ervine's research suggests the contrary; the father was illiterate, and earned his living as a nailer. His mother almost certainly was Jewish, which explains the resemblance of the tempestuous old man to a Sargent portrait of a Hebrew prophet.

He was a born preacher; so was his wife, tho she came of gentler stock. It was his recitation of a poem about a saloon-keeper's dream which first brought the two together; and they lived, and preached happily, together for the remaining third of a century before Mrs. Catherine Booth's death, in 1890.

Some, indeed, have suggested that the woman was more potent in organizing the Salvation Army than the man; they point out that the internal squabbles began soon after her death, and long before the old general passed out of the picture.

It was Catherine Booth who persuaded her husband to use women as preachers—he had conservatively opposed it; when he was ill, as he frequently was, she conducted the affairs of his ever-growing missions; she preached, sometimes five or six times a day, in his place, despite the fact that she bore eight children in the first twelve years of their marriage.

She abetted him when he made his fateful decision to leave the Methodist Church, and set out as an independent evangelist; and she encouraged him in his faith that the place for the preacher was in the slums, and that cheerful noises, even if a bit off key, helped save souls.

Religious Fascism

A reformed drunkard, named Elijah Cadman, a former chimney-sweep who had taken to drink before he reached his teens, and been converted before he was twenty, became one of Booth's earliest lieutenants. It was Cadman who first called his chief "general," and the organization—which, until 1880, was known simply as the Christian Mission—the "Salvation Army."

In those days Booth was the supreme and unquestioned dictator of his forces; there is food for reflection in Mr. Ervine's account of the manner in which the dictatorship was established, and of its decay when the original dictator grew old. Booth was, in a sense, a religious Fascist; but, in his old age, the system did not work.

Booth's was a gospel of personal salvation. He believed in sudden redemption.

William Booth died in 1912, and Vachel Lindsay, off in Illinois, wrote the famous poem about him, with its lines about "vermin-eaten saints with moldy breath, unwashed legions with the ways of death." But the movement had been disintegrating for close to two decades.

The Author

St. John Ervine, dramatist, novelist, and critic, is as well known in the American Theater as he is in his native Abbey Theater.

Born in Belfast, in 1883, his four-act "Mixed Marriages" was produced by the Abbey Theater in 1911, the year he married Leonora Mary Davis. Twelve plays, five novels, and two books on the theater have come from his pen; one of his most popular plays with American audiences was "The First Mrs. Fraser," which starred Grace George. "John Ferguson" brought needed money to the then struggling New York Theater Guild, and his "Jane Clegg" increased its fortunes substantially.

With a house in London and Devonshire, frank and unafraid to speak his mind as a critic—in 1929 he was guest critic on the New York *World* for seven months—cheerful and enthusiastic, his red hair and pink complexion give him a military rather than literary look. During the War he was a lieutenant with the First Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was wounded and lost a leg.

Worth Reading

Paths of Glory. By Humphrey Cobb. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.) A terrifying novel of the War, by an American.

Counterfeit. By Arthur Kallet. (New York: The Vanguard Press; $1.50.) How to tell when goods are advertised and when not—by one of the authors of that brilliantly destructive book, "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs."

The Russian Revolution. By William H. Chamberlin. (New York: The Macmillan Company; two volumes, $10.) An authoritative history.

Fully Dressed and in His Right Mind. By Michael Fessier. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.) An eerie fantasy of murder, love, and life in San Francisco, curiously and shockingly engrossing.

Time: The Present. By Tess Slesinger. (New York: Simon & Schuster; $2.50.) Brief stories of Manhattan life.

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No Taxicabs for Casey

Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers Risks His Life Discussing Baseball With Speeding Drivers; Even the Fans in the Subway Carry Him Past His Station

Casey Stengel, Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, is not the Casey who struck out in Mudville. He is the Casey whose two home runs clinched the only two games the Giants could win from the New York Yankees in the 1923 World Series.

Talking to a group of baseball-writers in Florida during the spring training-season this year—Stengel will sit up all night giving the reporters their color-stories—Casey was discussing the spirit of his players.

"I'm telling you—I've never seen anything like it in my experience in professional baseball. Yes, sir, if spirit means anything in this game—and I think it does—we may surprize a few of the high-riding teams this year."

The Dodgers proceeded to "surprize" the Grapefruit League by winning preseason ball-games all over the circuit. For their performances on their trip north, they received a trophy, a grapefruit, inscribed in red and purple (the Dodger colors): "To Casey Stengel and his champs of the 1935 Grapefruit League from the fans of Section M."

Section M is located back of the Dodgers' dugout at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn.

Despite their "grapefruit record," the Dodgers didn't impress the preseason-dopesters. Tom Kearney, St. Louis betting-commissioner, laid 15-1 against their pennant-chances. The Associated Press poll of baseball-writers put Brooklyn sixth in the 1935 pennant-race. The writers' poll conducted by *The Sporting News* of St. Louis placed them fifth. Only Ford Frick, ex-sports-writer, and, now, President of the senior loop, picked the Dodgers as serious contenders.

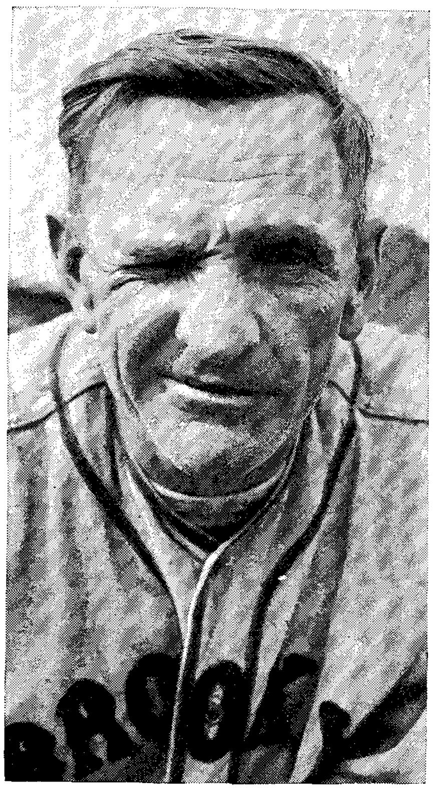
Roost in First Division

Last week the Dodgers were second in the National League to the League-leading New York Giants. From the start of the season they have been in the first division, leading all the other clubs for a considerable portion of the time. What they will be doing, and where they will be, by July 4—usually a significant date in major-league pennant-races—or even at the end of the season, is something else again.

The point is that Stengel's men are playing better ball and winning more games than most prophets had dreamed they could at the outset of the season. A lot of experts attribute their success to the smartness of their Manager.

Charles Dillon ["Casey"] Stengel was born in Kansas City forty-three years ago; has played on a dozen professional ball-clubs and managed three; lives in Glendale, California—and yet comes close to being the first citizen of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. If the Brooklyn Dodgers should win the National League pennant, he could have the town.

It is unsafe for him to ride in taxicabs within the limits of Brooklyn. The driver, forgetting traffic-hazards, lights, and policemen, will turn around and talk baseball with him at forty miles an hour. He rides exclusively in the subway, and sometimes he gets into a knot of baseball-fans and is carried past his stop.


Acme

Casey Stengel: He's not from Mudville, but the fans gave him a grapefruit

When the Dodgers beat the New York Giants two straight, and knocked them out of the pennant last year, he was penned into a car by a group of ecstatic Brooklyn supporters and carried over most of the subway before he could get out.

With any excuse for being so, Brooklyn becomes the hottest baseball-community in the country. The fans of the big borough have a possessive affection for their ball-club that surpasses the understanding of those who haven't seen it. They want to know the players and they insist on consulting with, and advising, the Manager.

"Nut" Out of Brooklyn

Casey fits into the picture as if it had been painted around him. He'll talk baseball with anyone, and talk it seriously, for the game is his life, and the destiny of the Brooklyn club the most important thing in the world. He'll spend all his evenings with his "parishioners," appearing indiscriminately at functions given by the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Community Center, the Flatbush Boys' Club, or the Baptist Church.

He is a strange character. Because he has a sense of humor and a genius for incongruity and mimicry, he is classified, outside of Brooklyn, as a "nut."

As a player, he was an eccentric. Once he doffed his cap as he stepped up to bat and a sparrow flew out. Another time he took off his shirt on the field and handed it to the umpire saying: "You've been playing with the other guys all afternoon. Now wear our uniform for a while."

He was fined and suspended repeatedly as a player, but almost always for his bizarre actions on the field rather than for extra-curricular didoes.

He still will clown on occasion, but his clowning fails to hide a fanatical devotion to baseball, a perspicacity and an ability to handle his players which make him one of the best managers in the game, and an asset to the Brooklyn club—an asset which accurately could be represented by several hundred thousand dollars.

He came back to Brooklyn in 1933 as a coach under Max Carey. A week before the 1934 training-season opened he was called to the club's office and offered the managership. He accepted on condition that Carey be paid a full year's salary.

The Dodgers of 1933 had finished in sixth place. Those of 1934 finished no higher, but drew 165,000 more customers, an increase attributed to Stengel's personality and his "folksiness" with the people who make the turnstiles click. On Decoration Day, 1934, 40,099 fans turned out for a double-header with the Giants, pushing enough money through the ticket-windows to pay the full salaries of both Stengel and Carey.

Set League Record

Starting the current season with a rush, the Dodgers played to 216,000 paying guests in their first home-stand, setting a record for the League.

Under the late Wilbert Robinson, the Brooklyn club deteriorated into an established joke, developing a character, not unattractive, but which was prejudicial to winning baseball. Traditionally the "Daffiness Boys" failed to touch all the bases and banged their heads together when they tried to catch flies.

When Stengel was appointed Manager, the public, which didn't really know him, gave a huge guffaw. Here was a good one—baseball's most illustrious "nut" was going to run baseball's most illustrious collection of "nuts."

No one realized that craftsmanship and acumen underlay the veneer of buffoonery. Everyone forgot that Stengel had been one of the best of big-league outfielders and one of the most successful of minor-league managers. Only now are the outside fans beginning to realize that the Brooklyn club is no branch of the psychopathic ward, but a serious organization, seriously engaged in the chase for a pennant.

Stengel's nickname was evolved from the fact that he came from Kansas City. When he started to play ball for Aurora, Illinois, in 1912, he was known as "KC" and soon after as "Casey." He had begun life with an ambition to become a dentist, but after wrestling with molars from the wrong side of the chair for a time he decided that he was just a left-handed outfielder.

He played for five National League clubs, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. He played in 1924 for the Boston Braves, and it was they who established him in his first managerial job, at Worcester. He won the Eastern League pennant, and moved to Toledo, where he won another pennant, in 1931, and developed players whom he sold to the big leagues for an aggregate of $250,000.

When Brooklyn signed him as a coach, the fans of Flatbush, Red Hook, and Greenpoint received him as an equal, for he had played five years with the Dodgers, and had spent the War years as an enlisted man in the New York Navy Yard. He was an instantaneous success, and, now, the impassioned Brooklyn fans are adopting his pungent terminology. A good ball-player is a "professional" and a bad one is a "ribbon-clerk."

They even are becoming more tolerant toward the umpires under his influence, for Casey, tho he has argued with the "guessers" all his life, never yet has made an official complaint about one.

"They don't win pennants for you, and they don't lose them for you," says he. "You've got to do those things yourself."

Coast Tornado

Most jealously guarded of track-records, the hundred-yard dash world-time of 9.4 is being subjected to a determined assault this year. Jesse Owens of Ohio State and George Anderson of the University of California will try to crack it together at the N.C.A.A. meet at Berkeley on June 22.

Black-haired, quiet, reserved, Anderson, leading sprint-star of the West, was clocked in 9.2 by three official timers, 9.5 by the head-timer, at the West Coast Relays on May 11. The official time was given as 9.5, but Anderson is out to show that the other three timers were correct when he runs at the I.C.4-A meet at Harvard this week-end. Slow starter, Anderson finishes with a kick like a roaring tornado. Brutus Hamilton, his coach, thinks it will take a new world record to beat his sophomore protégé. Track-experts pick Anderson to score the points that will give the West another I.C.4-A win over the East. California won in 1921-2-3; Yale in 1924; Southern California in 1925-6-30-31-32-33, and Stanford in 1927-28-29-34.

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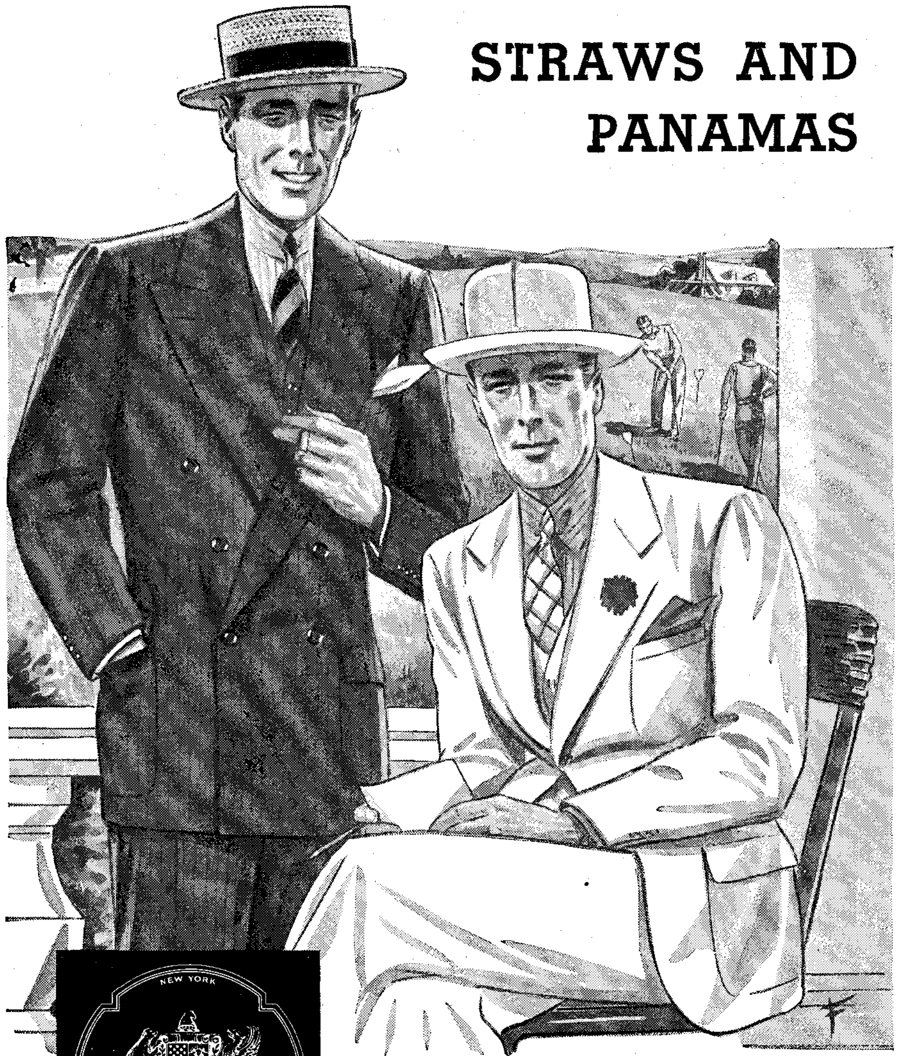
George Anderson

STETSON

STRAWS AND PANAMAS



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The Winners

Two Straight: No believer in the power of Providence on the golf-links, William Lawson Little, Jr., refused to change his clothes for six days last week. To do so might change his luck. But, Saturday afternoon, after the most terrific thirty-six-hole battle in the history of the British amateur golf championship, the twenty-four-year-old Californian, who learned to play golf in China, tossed his dirty clothes into a corner of the club-house at St. Anne's-on-the-Sea, his second straight British amateur title into his bag.

Little, who depends on diet, training, determination, and from two to four hours of golf a day, is the first player in history to win three consecutive national amateur crowns (British and American last year). Called a "cinch to win" by Tommy Armour (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 4, 1935), Little defeated a Birmingham dentist, Dr. William Tweddell (1927 winner), one up in thirty-six holes.

Longest straight-hitter in amateur ranks, Little, possessor of tremendous drives and Armour-inspired iron-shots, told Doctor Tweddell: "You have the most wonderful golfing-hands I've ever seen. I'm glad we ran out of holes when we did."

* * *

Track History: Track and field history was written into the record at the Big Ten meet at Ann Arbor, Michigan, last Saturday, by an Ohio State Negro, who runs with effortless ease, acts as a page-boy in the State House to earn his tuition. Jesse Owens completely dominated the meet, including Michigan's point victory, by smashing three world records (he did the 220 in 20.3, the 220-yard low-hurdles in 22.6, and jumped 26 feet, 8¼ inches) and tying the world record of 9.4 in the century.

* * *

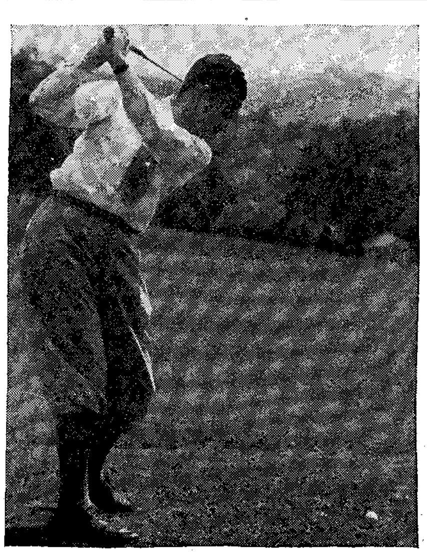
Irishman Wins: More than 35,000 persons saw an Irish setter, Champion Milson O'Boy, owned by Mrs. Cheever Porter of New York City, beat out 3,174 dogs for the highest award at the Morris and Essex Show at Madison, New Jersey, last Saturday. Incidentally, it was incorrectly stated in THE LITERARY DIGEST, on May 25, that Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge, chief patron of the show, "frequently pays exhibitors' entry-fees to insure record entries." It is the world's biggest one-day show.

* * *

Undefeated: President Roosevelt watched Pennsylvania's crack crew beat Navy by a length and a half to take the Adams Cup and finish its season undefeated at Annapolis last Saturday. Penn kept up the tremendous beat of forty-two without a break. Harvard was third in the most exciting crew-race of the Eastern season.

* * *

Gene's Encomium: Sports-writers have "more to do with influencing the youth of the country than any other single type of instructor," Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion, told the Boys' Clubs of America convention in New York City last week.



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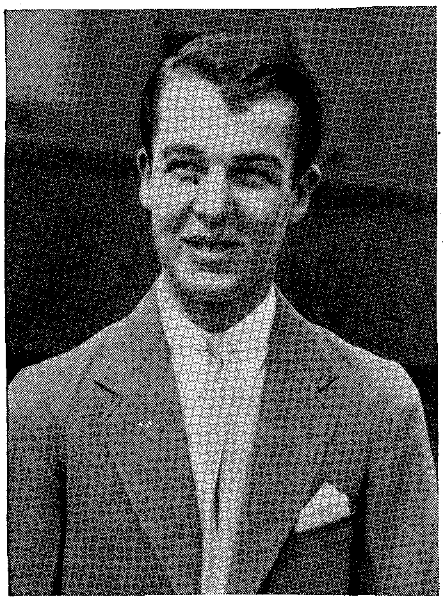
Young Man of the Turf

"No Motion-Picture Sheik," Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Twenty-Three, Owns the Best-Balanced Racing-Stable of the Year

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, twenty-three-year-old owner of the best-balanced racing-stable in the country, described himself to Bill Corum, the sports-columnist, the other day, as "no motion-picture sheik."

Possessor of several millions, and heir to more, the tall, stringy youngster, whose horses have been doing a lot of winning for him this year (more than twenty-five races to date), thinks his newspaper-pictures make him look as tho "they had a reward out for me." He doesn't like to pose with his horses because he thinks it "ruins" them.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Alfred G. Vanderbilt: In two years he has built up one of the country's leading stables

Last year, young Vanderbilt's horses won $70,817, taking twenty-eight firsts, twenty-two seconds, and eighteen thirds. Nine other stables made more money, which isn't a bad record for a young man whose stables have been his for only two years.

His greatest horse is Discovery, which was fifth highest-money-winner last year, earning $49,555. If Cavalcade hadn't been around, Discovery would have been the three-year-old champion for 1934.

Sagamore Farm, called "the fittest stable in the land," now has such winners as Discovery, Good Gamble, which won the Acorn Stakes for fillies at 30-1 recently; Identify, winner of the 1935 Toboggan Stakes, at Belmont; Bachelor Dinner, a coming three-year-old, and Postage Due, a smart two-year-old, which won, at Belmont, last week.

"Al" is the second Vanderbilt of that name. His father went down on the *Lusitania*. The son, a Yale graduate, resembles the first Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, but not sartorially. Around his stables, near Baltimore, Maryland, he wears an ancient felt hat, old pants, and a shirt, open at the throat.

He began buying horses before he was twenty-one—at Saratoga, where, as a kid in knickers, he watched the "bangtails" for years. His father was one of the most famous "whips" at horse-shows, but never cared for racing. Yellowed newspaper-clippings carry numerous pictures of the elder Vanderbilt driving his famous tally-ho, *Viking*. Al always had wanted a stable of his own.

He inherits his racing-blood from his mother, Mrs. Charles Minot Amory, whose father, Captain Emerson of Baltimore, founded a fortune from a headache remedy. His brother, George, cares more for big-game hunting, in Africa, than for horses.

Along with his mother's famous Sagamore Farm, young Alfred inherited Bud Stotler, trainer for the Vanderbilt stables. Stotler has done a lot for Al's horses, but Vanderbilt knows the racing-game himself. Unlike many owners, he watches his horses exercise, visits his Sagamore Farm frequently, flying to it in his twin-motored Douglas passenger-plane.

He calls his stable-boys by their first names, takes them flying, has assured their comfort by building private quarters for his help. The Negroes occupy one section, the white employees, another. Both quarters are identical, even to the billiard-tables, phonographs, showers, and colored wall-prints.

Vanderbilt bets occasionally, but not spectacularly. He is out to win a name for his stable, and betting is secondary with him. Aside from Discovery, he has no outstanding runner like Omaha, or Gallant Fox, or Cavalcade, but his horses have won consistently this year, and turf-experts are agreed it will take a lot of winning for any other owner, aside from that of William Woodward, owner of Omaha, to beat him in the money won in 1935.

No. 1,000,000

Photographers hissed, barked, purred, and whistled in the offices of the American Kennel Club, in New York, last week. Office girls tittered, whispered, nudged each other. Reporters took notes, asked questions. Russell H. Johnson, Jr., red-faced and rotund President of the A.K.C., posed on one foot, then shifted to the other. Finally, he admitted he was "done" even if the photographers weren't.

The occasion was the presentation of the one-millionth pedigree-registration certificate to an unperturbed little woman from Newport, New Hampshire, Miss Catherine E. Coleman. Her female puppy, Sheltieland Alice Grey Gown, a seven-months-old Shetland sheep-dog (miniature collie) achieved the honor sought after by thousands of American dog-breeders. Miss Coleman, hardly five feet tall, wore a coat that extended to the tops of her flat-heeled Oxfords, also a corsage. She smiled, posed herself and her dog, said nothing. Remarkable for a puppy, the dog stood still on a table while photographers flashed their bulbs, called for "just one more," for almost an hour.

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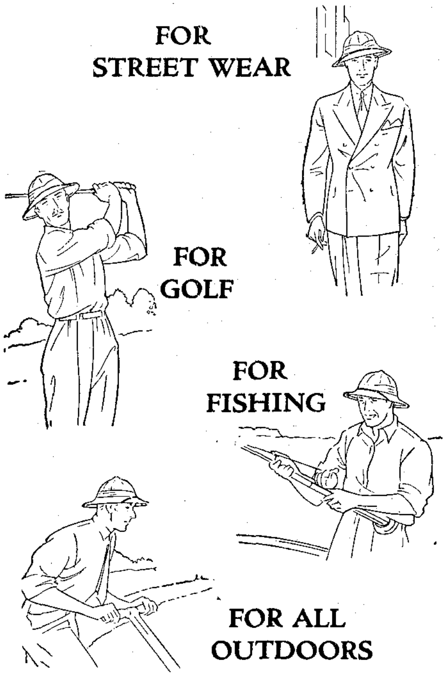

KEEP COOL this summer under a swanky Hawley Tropper—the featherweight, insulated, air-conditioned hat. Smart—comfortable—rainproof, this new hat is ideal for street or sports wear and all outdoor activities. $1.00 to $3.00 at all leading Department, Hat, Men's Furnishings and Sporting Goods Stores, etc. Hawley Products Company, St. Charles, Illinois and London, England.

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Also Hawley Jungle Hats (air-conditioned) 25c and 50c at dealers' everywhere.

The President's Patman Bill Veto

Wall Street Conservatives Were Impressed by Views Expressed in the Address to Congress; Confidence in Trade Improvement; Stock Exchange Publicity and Its New Pilot

Because Wall Street fully expected the Patman bill to fail of enactment in the end, the stock market remained calm last week while the fate of the inflationary legislation seemed to hang in the balance. Doubtless prices would have jumped in lively and pleasing fashion if the Senate had overridden the President's veto, and so provided for the early circulation of a vast amount of newly-printed money. As it was, however, the outcome gave general satisfaction, and did not noticeably lessen Wall Street expectation that other inflationary processes will continue to influence Stock Exchange quotations.

Naturally, the satisfaction was greatest among financial conservatives. It was there also that views expressed in the President's veto address received most serious attention—views so unexpectedly in agreement with orthodox thought that they were much more impressive to Wall Street Philistines than the denunciation of the bonus proposal as an injustice.

It was not only that the President voiced sturdy opposition to printing-press money as being initially dangerous and ultimately disastrous. That was looked for. In one way or another, however, he also indicated such beliefs as that mere large-scale spending will not itself produce prosperity, that national borrowing must not go on indefinitely, that the durable-goods industries are in need of stimulation and of capital financing such as will not result solely from excess bank reserves.

These were more or less surprizing, and not disagreeably so. Wall Street took more notice of them than was immediately apparent, and has since been weighing their significance. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the circumstances of the Patman bill defeat produced more satisfaction than that derived by the defeat alone. Perhaps they also somewhat prepared conservatives for early payment of the bonus after all, but by means of government bonds.

Brighter Prospects

Neither the action of the stock market nor the sentiment of the market-place is in accord with the recurring assertions of business leaders that New Deal policies, unless modified or abandoned, will continue to block industrial recovery. On the contrary, Wall Street is expectant of materially increased activity, higher prices and greater profits in general trade during the second half of the year. The expectation, moreover, is based largely upon the forecasts of corporation executives, so many of whom devote their public utterances to indignant criticism of Washington.

Sentiment with respect to steel-trade prospects, for example, is by no means as gloomy as was suggested by the principal speeches made at the American Iron and Steel Institute meeting last week. Such leaders of the industry as Eugene G. Grace, of Bethlehem Steel; Tom M. Girdler, of Republic Steel, and William A. Irvin, of United States Steel, echoed each other in declaring that recovery and prosperity is being held back by unsound legislation. The gloomy intimation was that the condition will continue. Yet there was much accompanying testimony that the actual steel-trade situation is by no means discouraging, and that indications of further expansion are in plain view.

In various other industrial and commercial quarters there is similar conflict between resentment of governmental interference and recognition of improving prospects. A slight recession in business generally is now evident, but there is obviously increasing confidence that it will not go very far or last very long. The confidence, to be sure, involves a degree of reliance upon early credit inflation such as Roger Babson and many others are industriously heralding, but it is no less noteworthy on that account. Indeed, there is every reason why business calculations at this time should reckon the vast potentialities of the present unprecedented credit situation.

Public Relations

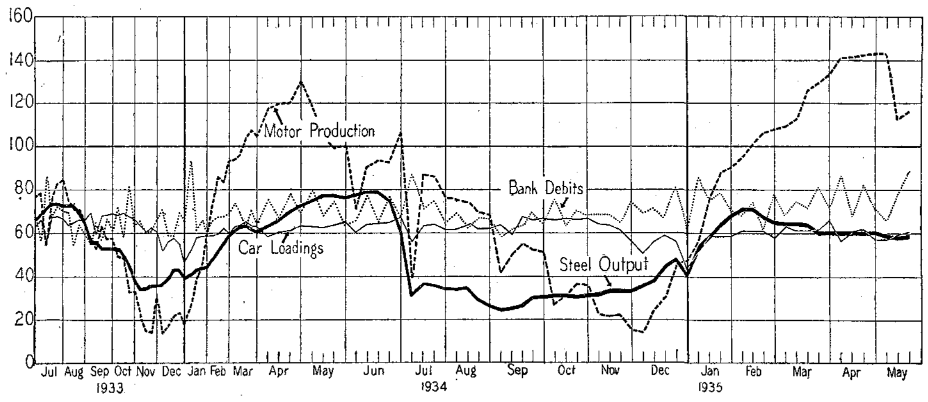
Victorious Stock Exchange insurgents were elated last week when Maurice L. Farrell was elected Chairman of the institution's thoroughly reconstituted and vitally important Committee on Public Relations. Once a hustling Wall Street editor, Mr. Farrell is the first practical journalist to become official director of the Exchange's publicity policies. Hitherto the direction has been inexperienced, and therefore inexpert.

The change is variously significant. Dissatisfaction with management of public relations had much to do with the recent Stock Exchange upheaval and the election of Charles R. Gay to the Presidency. Many of the Exchange's troubles leading up to SEC control were increasingly blamed upon failure to meet and somewhat placate the public ill-feeling that followed 1929, and a general Wall Street demand for change of policy ultimately became insistent. By implication, it was a plank in Mr. Gay's unwritten campaign platform.

Making his maiden speech at St. Louis last week, Mr. Gay evidenced purpose to convince the skeptical public that the service rendered by the Stock Exchange has both social and economic merit. To that end, he wants not only to assert what is true, but also to deny what is false. He would disabuse the public mind of notions that the stock market can guarantee riches to any one, that it can deliberately order the business cycle and bring about depression, that it itself buys and sells securities and profits thereby, that it is other than passive in the price-making process.

Presumably this indicates some of the aims of reformed Stock Exchange publicity as it is to be conducted hereafter by Mr. Farrell. To be sure, the program is not novel. Other Stock Exchange administrations have shown similar purpose to explain things to a misinformed and suspicious public. They have largely failed, however, and too often because an inept Stock Exchange publicity policy has created and sustained an impression of unfrankness.

The impression survives widely. Mr. Farrell should know how to get as far away from it as the peculiar requirements of Stock Exchange business will permit, since his experience has been dual. After his graduation from Amherst in 1901, he came to Wall Street as a newspaper man and later became Managing Editor of *The Wall Street Journal*. Joining the Stock Exchange firm of F. S. Smithers & Co. in 1913, he became an Exchange member in 1931 and three years later a Governor.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending May 18

Lending to Industry

Reserve Board Member Explains Amendment to Bankers

How many business men realize that they can go directly to the great Federal Reserve System if they can not find the banking accommodations they need to help them turn the next corner? A new direct contact was explained at the Illinois Bankers Association Convention at Decatur last week when M. S. Szymczak, of the Federal Reserve Board, told the story of Section 13(b).

This is the amendment to the Federal Reserve Act which puts Reserve Bank funds directly at the service of business and industry. The law provides that the Reserve Banks may lend, either by themselves, or with the participation of other banks, with maturities up to five years, sums needed by an established business for working capital.

Loans must be made on a "sound and reasonable" basis. Each bank is aided by a committee of five business men of the district, known as the Industrial Advisory Committee.

The law went into effect on June 19, 1934. There is available for loans under the Act, $280,000,000. Up to May 8, applications involving $84,000,000 had been approved.

Federal Reserve Bank advances actually made amounted to $29,626,000. To this should be added commitments to take over loans from other banks amounting to $18,040,000, or a total of $47,666,000.

The reason so little money has been used, according to Mr. Szymczak, is that bankers and prospective borrowers do not realize the opportunities. The Federal Reserve Banks, under the law, will take over any 13(b) loan in whole, or in part, and, in case of such participation, the Federal Reserve Bank is responsible for 80 per cent. of any loss.

Gold Leaving France

To check the spectacular flight of capital from the franc and of gold from France, the Bank of France, last week, raised its basic discount rate from 2½ to 3 per cent., and adjusted other rates upward accordingly. Tightened money, lower government bonds and higher stock-prices resulted in Paris, while the French Government continued to deny purpose, or willingness, to devalue its currency. The Paris Bourse had a day or two of intense excitement, and confusion.

Unless the situation is changed by political developments, it is thought likely that a still higher French bank rate, or other drastic steps, will be necessary to halt the retreat of capital, which is due primarily to deep distrust of the franc's own stability. Recently, the Bank of The Netherlands successfully checked a rapid outflow of gold from Holland, but its advance of discount rate was accompanied by other measures to curtail speculation which were equally, or even more, effective.

The crisis which the European gold-bloc is facing is intensified by the approach of Switzerland's referendum which, on June 2, will largely decide whether or not that country will devalue, as Belgium has already done.

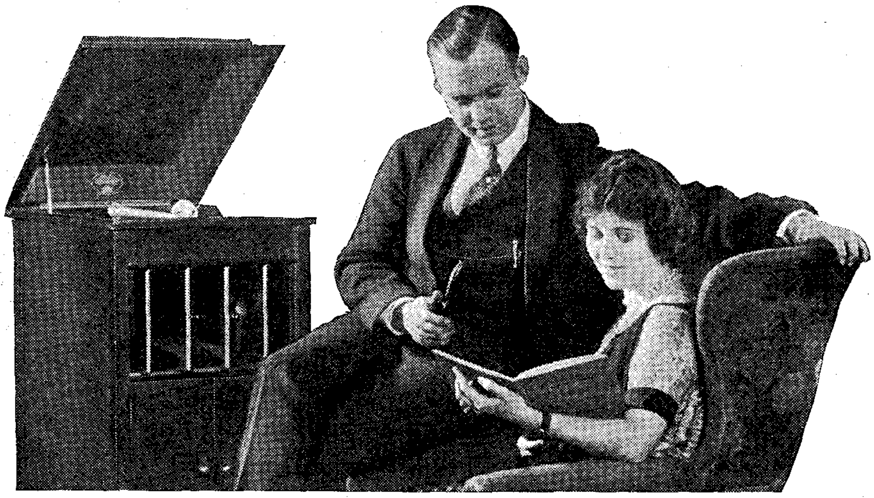
Utility securities have shrunk $3,500,000,000 in value since January 1, 1933, largely as the result of government attacks. **All securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange gained $18,600,000,000 during the same period.**

This loss in value of utility securities is *five times* the Nation's annual residential electric bill.

● The Rayburn-Wheeler Bill now proposes to abolish utility holding companies, and so complete this destruction of the savings of millions of investors. It also proposes to put local electric and gas companies under strangling control from Washington. This is a direct invasion of the rights of the States which now regulate their own utility companies with their own commissions. The threat of this bill is a definite brake on recovery.

If you wish to protect your investments and your utility service, write your Representatives and Senators immediately and protest this effort to erect another costly bureaucracy on the ruins of utility companies and utility investments. Ask them to inform you promptly of their attitude on the bill.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM



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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Teaching the Young Government

Sir:—Either the politicians, or so-called representatives of the people, have been wofully wanting in their knowledge of social and political economy, or they have wilfully betrayed the trust given them by their constituents.

The masses can not see why, nor do they know what to do in this emergency. They have not been prepared to govern themselves, much less to cope with a condition which now has arisen and which even baffles the leaders.

The apparent lack of interest among the masses *in that most vital form of knowledge, the* knowledge of government housekeeping, which, if properly applied, will make all men beneficiaries of all technical progress, elevating the masses in their social and economic status, must now be considered. The young man and young woman of to-day who are to be the governors of the future must be given as complete a knowledge of government economics as it is possible to give. Thus we could have evolution instead of revolution.

Holger Lyngholm.

Belle Glade, Florida.

Stabilizing the Army and Navy

Sir:—The Army and Navy are merely a fence to protect our property. Let us take down our fences at home and see how we get along among ourselves. They are preserved at enormous costs, and should be regulated in accordance with the standard wealth of the country, regardless of foreign attitudes. As we stabilize the value of the dollar from time to time, so shall we modify the Army and Navy.

Buffalo. Oscar A. Schultz.

War on the Drunken Driver!

Sir:—Mayor LaGuardia's militant campaign against intoxicated automobile-drivers should be extended clear across the nation. This culprit is the country's real No. 1 Public Enemy. No one is safe on the highways when he is abroad; he is the hidden iceberg, the shadowy derelict of the open road on land. Let's wipe him out! Gloria Panton.

Chicago.

[In a booklet issued by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, entitled, "Thou Shall Not Kill," figures for 1934 show that 3.16 per cent. of drivers involved in automobile accidents were declared under the influence of liquor as against 2.43 per cent. in 1933, an increase of nearly one-third. Records also show that 4.47 per cent. of pedestrians involved in automobile accidents last year were declared under this influence as against 2.99 per cent. in 1933, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.—*Editor.*]

Children's Home-Work Unneeded

Sir:—I read with interest the article by Arthur L. Maberry on schools requiring no home-work and to-day read the letter by John A. Borema in the May 18 issue.

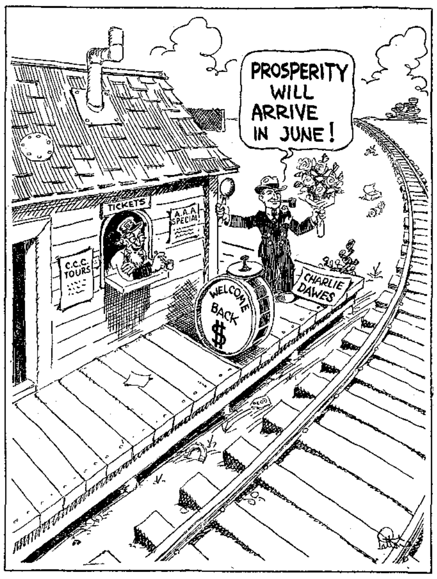
I have three children, the youngest finishing grade school this year, and there has been no home-work needed to keep them average or above in their classes. We have had our children in schools in Detroit, two smaller cities, and a small Illinois town.

Of course no child who is up until "ten or later" can be alert in school the following day—so there is a vicious circle. And many children are overtaxed by outside activities: our children have been kept on a program in which school and play must be first, with other things as their strength and interest directed. Bedtime is a little later each year, until 8:30 is the hour in the last year of grade school.

I have never been a teacher, have no teacher in my family, admit the school system is imperfect, but know it is often easier to blame the school than to readjust home conditions.

(Mrs.) M. E. Kennett.

Des Moines.



The Self-Appointed Reception Committee

—Patton in the Dallas Journal

Wanted: Summer Styles for Men

Sir:—Can't someone set a cool style for men's clothing? On the hottest of summer days, according to old custom and etiquette, any man, to be politely dressed, is overclothed in heat-holding woolens. Why should it be correct for man to sweat if he wishes to be in company? The custom has prevailed for so long that it will take some one very prominent and very courageous to start a change.

Washington, D. C. Clyde McIntire.

One Man Stronger Than Congress?

Sir:—I have just read the majority and dissenting opinions of the Supreme Court in the Railroad Pension Case. As a practising lawyer for more than twenty years, I am unable to form an intelligent opinion as to which is the sounder reasoning, the majority opinion or the dissenting opinion.

Doesn't it seem reasonable that before an Act of the Congress of the United States be declared unconstitutional that at least three-fourths of the members of the Supreme Court should concur?

Had any one of the five Justices been of the opinion that this act was constitutional, then, *ipso facto,* it would have been constitutional. Therefore it seems that in some instances we have one man in the United States who is greater than the Congress.

Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Jos. I. Pitchford.

Shoe-Strings of Yesteryear

Sir:—On my return, after an absence of a few weeks, I find in the accumulated Literary Digests reminiscent mention of shoe-strings made of the hide of the porpoise and white whale.

While I know nothing of them and never saw the ocean until my oldest child was grown, as I was born in October, 1847, may I not tell how I made shoe-strings in my boyhood days?

I shot the squirrel, skinned it, soaked the hide in leaching-ashes until the hair would slip off, smoked the hide thoroughly, then cut my shoe-strings and ball-covers. This was back in Illinois. I do not recall that we ever had any other shoe-strings for my shoes.

Julian P. Lippincott.

Berkeley, California.

"God's Way to Aid Clergymen"

Sir:—In Mrs. Vee Harnage's letter in your May 18 issue, she indorses the organization of *a Protestant Church army to help finance* the work of ministers. She adds that freedom from financial worry would give them security in preaching the Gospel—they would not be afraid "if they stepped on some wealthy member's toes."

God himself has given directions for financing his workers in the tithing system. If every communicant would return to God a tenth of his income he would receive the blessings mentioned in the third chapter of Malachi, and the church would not have to stoop to oyster-suppers and card-parties in order to keep the wolf from the dominie's door.

Louise S. Quackenbush.

Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

[The Biblical reference is from the third chapter, tenth verse of Malachi, which follows: "Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse, that there may be food in my house, and prove me now herewith, saith Jehovah of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."—*Editor.*]

Rid Libraries of War Books

Sir:—I would like to see a movement started to clean our libraries of books on war and substitute in their place books of science, education, and health.

If we enter a large library to-day, we find at least 100 books about Napoleon, and only from five to ten about Koch. Yet I can safely say that one-fourth of the people who read this letter would not be alive to-day were it not for Koch's work with the tuberculosis bacillus.

When we attempt to end war by removing its profits we are working from the top down. However, when we remove from our libraries these books which glorify war we are undermining its foundation. Alex Inkeles.

Brooklyn, New York.

[Robert Koch, the celebrated German physician, discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis in 1882. Also he discovered the cholera and phthisis bacilli. He died in 1910.—*Editor.*]

Right to Amend the Constitution

Sir:—I have never found anything wrong with our Federal Constitution, but it seem somebody has neglected duty in not keepin it amended to protect the people as a whole and meet the demands of a changing world.

Is it not time for all honest men and wome to temporarily forget race, political an religious differences, and unite in using th initiative to amend the Constitution—mak America the nation our forefathers prepare it to be?

Personally I believe in the equal rights t life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, a defined in the Declaration of Independenc and propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that the people, at regular elections, may vote amendments into or out of o State and Federal Constitutions, and th govern the trend of the major laws of vit importance to the people themselves as nation. Oscar Hurt.

Englewood, Chicago.

Against Senatorial Dictation

Sir:—In his letter in The Literary Diges May 4, C. W. Wilson hits the nail squarely o the head, when he suggests we abolish th Senate; for as a law-making body it is obsolete, a useless appendage to the Governmen and often an obstruction to good legislation

Perhaps if we had less Senatorial dictatio we might have less lobbying, and more of government by the people, for the people, it is supposed to be, and not by the big interests for the big interests, as it is now.

Holcomb, New York. F. K. McMann.

Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART NO. 20: As of May 25, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Extension of NRA—The House has received a proposal under which the National Industrial Recovery Act would be continued for two years instead of for ten months as provided by the resolution passed by the Senate (see Chart). The new measure is sponsored by Representative Doughton of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and is numbered H.J. Res. 295.

Besides continuing the NRA for two years from June 16, the resolution contains the following provisions:

Authorizes the President to prescribe codes of fair competition, but restricts codes to industries subject to Federal interstate commerce regulation; small or local enterprises not affecting such commerce are exempted

Provides that there shall be no price-fixing by concerted action under codes except that provision may be made to prohibit discriminatory price-cutting.

Specifies that codes shall provide minimum rates of pay, maximum hours of labor, and prohibition of child labor.

Prohibits two classes of unfair competition: 1. Fraudulent trade-practises so defined by the courts or the Federal Trade Commission. 2. Other unfair competition agreed upon, to be enforceable by the Federal Trade Commission.

Stipulates that present codes shall be reviewed to make them conform to the provisions of the new measure.

Permits President to prescribe rules and regulations. Sets up $500 fine for violators.

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Social Security—Senator George, of Georgia, has introduced a bill "to encourage industrial protection plans in private industry," which was referred to the Committee on Finance. The measure would establish a Social Security Board of five members to be appointed by the President. This Board would draw up standards for industrial protection plans on the basis of specifications in the bill.

One year from the passage of the proposed law each employer in the United States with fifty or more employees would be required to pay a tax of 5 per cent. of his pay-roll unless his employees were covered by an industrial protection plan approved by the Social Security Board. Employers financially unable to make pension payments could secure a loan from the Treasury.

The bill also authorizes the Board to provide construction of self-supporting homestead-villages and creates a revolving fund of $1,000,000,000 for this purpose.

* * *

Railway Pensions—Two bills have been ntroduced to provide a retirement system or railroad employees following the Supreme Court decision holding the Act passed last year to be unconstitutional. The two meaures, which are practically identical, are ponsored by Senator Wagner, of New York, n the Senate, and Representative Crosser, of Ohio, in the House, and are numbered repectively S. 2862 and H.R. 8121.

The provisions are substantially those of he present Act with certain changes in defiition of terms designed to meet the objecions set forth by the Supreme Court. In ddition the bill provides for a special report o the President and to Congress, within four ears, containing recommendations for such hanges as shall assure the adequacy and ermanency of the system.

* * *

World Stabilization and War Debts—Senator Tydings, of Maryland, is sponsor of a resolution (S. Res. 141) asking the President o call a conference of nations for settlement f the debt question, curtailment of world rmaments, stabilization of currencies, and reviving of world trade.

Title and Author 1	Bill Number 2 3	HOUSE					SENATE					Conference	President
		Committee Referred To 4	Committee Amendments 5	Date Rep't'd To House 6	House Floor Amendments 7	Final Action 8	Committee Referred To 9	Committee Amendments 10	Date Rep't'd To Senate 11	Senate Floor Amendments 12	Final Action 13	Conference Rep't Approved 14	President's Signature 15
BONUS *Patman*** *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto* 5-22
TREAS. P. O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed 3-26	S-5-7 H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-25	S-3-13 H-3-18	 3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed 3-8	S-3-26 H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed 3-19	S-3-20 H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed 4-16	S-5-1 H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed 3-29	S-5-10 H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	....	....	....	....
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed 3-23	S-4-5 H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(a)	5-20	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed 4-12	S-5-21 H-5-20	....
FARM CREDIT *Jones*	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	Passed	S-5-23	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	H-5-22	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Rayburn*	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S2796	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(19)	5-14	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8052	Agri.	(19)	5-15	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(16)	4-24	....	....	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed 3-28	S-4-11 H-4-11	4-19
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION *Doxey*	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	Passed 3-19	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	....	....
Doughton	HJR295	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	(c)	5-23	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420	....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
McKellar	S2454	....	....	....	....	....	P.O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
WAR-PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(18)	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT *Jones*	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankhead	S2367	....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(18)	....	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
LYNCHING *Costigan-Wagner*	S24	Judic.	Minor	3-18	(17)	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD *Connery*	HR7978	Labor	None	5-20	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Wagner	S1958	Labor	(b)	5-21	....	....	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	5-16	....	....

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* On the same day (May 22) that the President in person returned the Bonus bill unsigned it was passed over his veto by the House 322-98. The following day, however, the Senate sustained his veto, 54-40, well short of the required two-thirds to override.

** The Senate and House passed the Patman bill (H.R.1) bearing the Vinson bill number (H.R.3896).

(a) The Senate Finance Committee sought to strengthen the constitutionality of the social-security bill; allowed greater leeway for State plans; restored voluntary annuities; made employers of four or more, rather than ten or more, subject to the unemployment tax; and required continued payment of the tax if an employee continues to work beyond the age-limit of sixty-five.

(b) The House Labor Committee amended the Wagner Labor Board bill to place the Board under the Department of Labor rather than establish it as a separate agency.

(c) The Senate committee completely redrafted the air-mail bill.

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Just Explain to the Judge.—"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"

"Yessum, he's a good providah all right, but I'm allus skeered dat nigger's gwine ter get caught at it."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

That Was Enough.—Uncle and niece stood watching the young people dance about them.

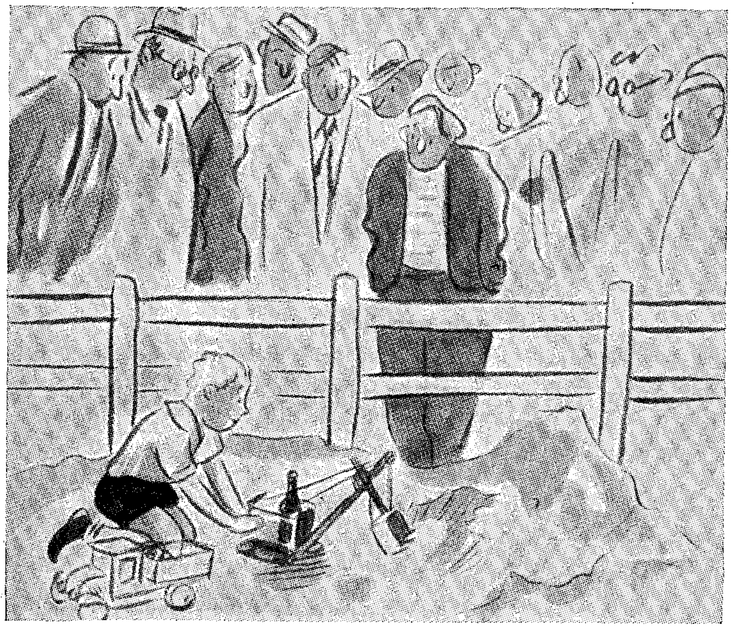
"I'll bet you never saw any dancing like that back in the 'nineties, eh, uncle?"

"Once—but the place was raided!"—*Contact.*

Another Approach. — ENTERPRISING VENDOR—"I say, mum, 'ave you got such a thing as a match you could give me?"

KIND LADY—"I haven't one in the place."

"Well, will you buy a few boxes? I sells 'em, mum."—*Passing Show (London).*



Cartoon Without Words

—Drawing by Frank Beaven—Courtesy The Parents' Magazine

Too Bad.—"My husband has taken all the cash out of baby's money-box."

"My dear!"

"Yes, and just when there was nearly enough for the new hat I wanted."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

They're Not Speaking Now.—SUE—"I refused to marry Harry two months ago and he has been hitting up the booze ever since."

KATE—"Well, I calls that carrying a celebration too far."—*Florida Times-Union.*

No Use Trying. — MRS. HORTY (engaging new cook) —"I suppose you know that my husband is extremely particular about his food?"

COOK—"Yes, I know, mum. They're all alike. My ole man was jest the same. I never cooked anything to please 'im in me life."—*Everybody's Weekly—(London).*

Spirit of '35.—STRANGER—"How old is your little baby brother?"

LITTLE GIRL—"He's a this year's model." —*Troy Times Record.*

Big Business.—ATTORNEY (in court, to witness)—"What is your business?"

WITNESS (languidly) — "Not raising hogs."—*Los Angeles Times.*

Superfluous.—"George, dear, do you remember what Wordsworth said about Daffodils?"

"No. And what's the use of bothering when we pay a gardener?"—*The Humorist (London).*

And Didn't Get Around Much.—In the course of an argument, a Canadian informed an Englishman that the inhabitants of the Old Country were too reserved. "Oh, nonsense," replied the Englishman. "Why, years ago, when I was in the Cambridge 'eight,' I knew all the other fellows quite well . . . that is, all excepting one, and he was away up in the bow."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Too Much.—Colonel Boodle had prepared an oration to be given at the commencement exercises. He took his bosom friend, Colonel Tarwater, into his confidence and said to him: "I want you to be present when I deliver this speech. You must start the laughter and applause. Every time I take a drink of water you are to applaud and every time I wipe my forehead you are to laugh."

"Better switch signals, Kunnel," said his friend. "It's sure to start me off laughing if I see you up there taking a drink of water."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Well Qualified.—A bulky, bearded man came unannounced into the office of the gentle scholar who is headmaster of one of the best preparatory schools in Massachusetts. He lost no time in formalities, but announced, in a deep, terrifying voice, "I wish to teach in your school. I am a Rooshan, but I am interested in all literatures—Rooshan, and Spaneesh, and French, and Engleesh." He paused impressively and tapped the stupefied Head on the knee. "*And,*" he added, "I can chin myself with one arm."—*New Yorker.*

In the Land of Heather.—An Englishman was invited to his Scots friend's home for Christmas dinner.

As the guests were seated round the table the host entered with a steaming plum-pudding.

The Englishman turned to the host's daughter.

"They do say," he said smilingly, "that the one who finds the three-penny-piece in their portion of pudding will be lucky."

"Ay, and clever, too," put the host from the top of the table.—*Answers (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Gotta Match?—Greece is extorting twice as much tobacco as a year ago.—*New Britain (Conn.) paper.*

And No Holds Barred.—Mrs. ——— ——— is visiting her with paint and raised windows.—*Burlington (Vt.) paper.*

Anybody Interested?—WANT MAN to do paperhanging in exchange for permanent wave. 223 North Byers.—*Advertisement in Joplin (Mo.) paper.*

One Way Out.—

PRISONERS ESCAPE
FROM PRISON FARM
AFTER EXECUTION

—Head-line in Rochester & Beaver (Pa.) paper.

Prodigy Amazes Scientists.—Some of the boy's methods are quite ingenious, the professors at the Institute have found. For instance, when asked to multiply 20 by 24 mentally, he gave the answer—600—in a few seconds.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Ah, You Southerners!—

SEND-A-DAME CHAIN LETTERS
DELUGE CITY; INTEREST KEEN

—Head-line in Kingsport (Tenn.) paper

Present in Spirit.—Miss ——— ——— of Chicago who died several years ago, will be maid of honor.—*Springfield (Mass. paper.*

Jazz?—

MIDNITE SHOW TONITE!
Doors Open 11:15 P.M.—Seats 40c.
Horrid Tunes!

—Advertisement in Shreveport paper.

Bring Her Up Right.—

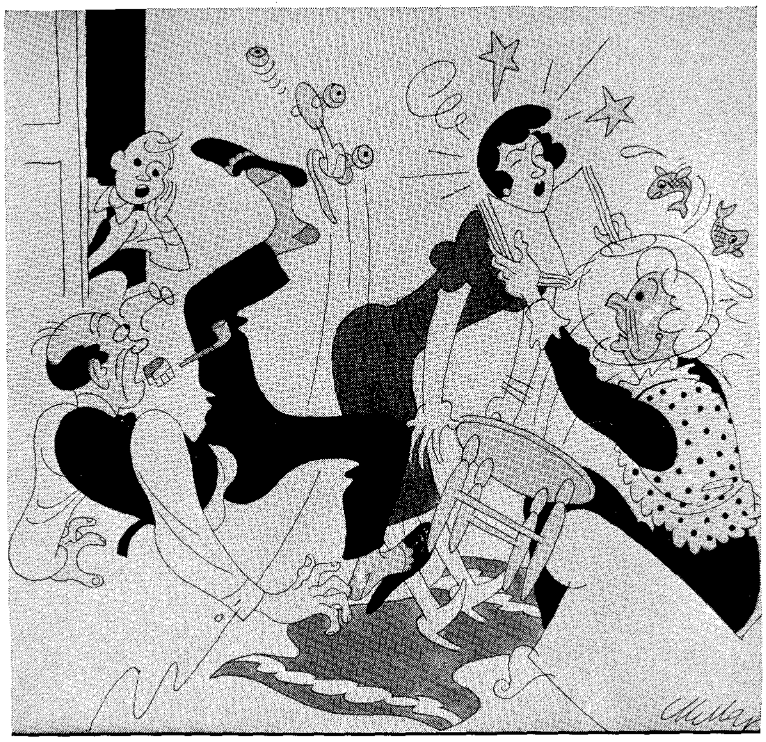
Buy Mother a Scrub Here

—Advertisement in Wilmington (Del paper.

S.P.C.A. Item.—The indications are th the Whitneyville Church Mouse will filled to capacity this evening, at 6:30, wh the annual Father and Son banquet of th church will be served.—*New Haven pape*

The Spites of Life

(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE OPPOSITE PAGE)



“Hey Pop, there’s a man here wants to know if you’d like an Accident Policy?”

Bad Dream—Ever see a dream kicking? A San Francisco lawyer did.

He dreamed a mad dog was about to attack him, tried to kick it away, struck his toe against the wall—and broke it.

Tough Rabbit?—Down in Texas recently a jackrabbit leaped up in front of a car, was carried right through the windshield, and struck the driver in the eye.

Probably the first time on record that a rabbit gave a man a shiner.

Some Believe in Luck—Others carry accident insurance.

Of the 12,000,000 odd people who were accidentally injured last year, those who believed in luck had to pay their own bills.

Moral: *Insure in The Travelers.*

Hot Enough for You?—A woman caught on fire from spontaneous combustion at a Harvard-Dartmouth football game once.

She had cleaned her dress in gasoline—and as she sat wrapped in her fur coat, the dress started smoldering and burned her.

You Can’t Win!—A pedestrian was run over by an automobile wheel right on his own front lawn.

The wheel had come off a car two blocks away, rolled down a hill, and struck him as he stepped off his porch.

Freaks?—These are odd accidents, but they actually happened and might happen to anyone.

In the past 5 years The Travelers has paid policyholders $20,988,401.53 in claims resulting from accidents of all kinds.

Nuts!—In Wenatchee, Wash., a passing truck caught the overhanging limb of a walnut tree and pulled it forward.

As the truck went by, the limb snapped back—shooting a barrage of walnuts against the windshield of an approaching car and shattering it.

Which goes to show that you never can tell . . .

No Place Like Home?—Strangely enough, in the very place where people feel safest from danger, accidents are most likely to occur.

In the past 5 years, 33,975 Travelers policyholders were injured in and around their homes—3,787 more than were hurt in automobile accidents.

Lady Samson—A gentleman was attending a party at a friend’s home. One of the guests, a young lady of some athletic prowess, was asked to demonstrate her strength. She lifted up the gentleman—and squeezed him so hard she broke two of his ribs. But he collected on his Travelers Accident Policy.

The Insidious Dr. Fu Manchu?—In presenting a claim recently, a Travelers policyholder wrote:

“I was riding in a bus through Chinatown, when a foreign body lodged in my left eye.”

International Hook-up—A Travelers Accident Policy is as useful in Manitoba as in Mississippi—as good in Quebec as California.

More than 15,000 Travelers representatives throughout the United States and Canada are ready to serve policyholders—whenever and wherever an accident may occur.

No Dust Storm, Either—A gentleman from Elkhart, Indiana, sneezed so violently that he dislocated three vertebrae in his neck.

P. S. *The Travelers paid up.*

There’s Many a Slip . . .

In the Bathtub—A lady who was taking a bath slipped on a cake of soap, plunged through the window, and dropped three floors into a sandpile.

She suffered only embarrassment.

On the Ice—In the last 5 years, 3,912 holders of Travelers Accident Policies slipped on the ice and injured themselves, collecting a total of $548,690.01 in claims.

Moral: *Insure in The Travelers.*

Unlucky Brakes—One out of every three cars is in poor mechanical condition, according to statistics.

Better keep your car in good working order—and carry accident insurance in The Travelers.

On Reflection—Lots of people are careful in tubs and on the ice, use anti-skid chains, don’t dance—and *still* there’s many a slip.

Fact is, accidents happen when people least expect them . . .

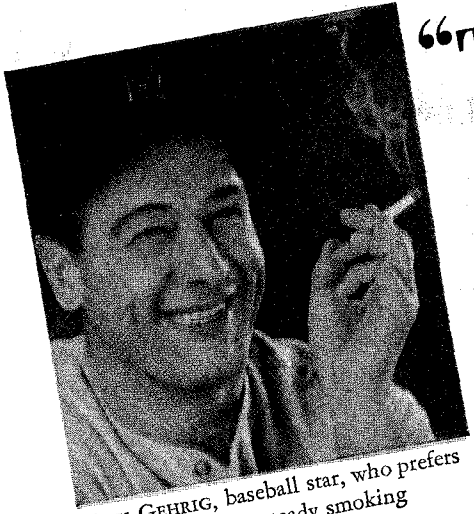
On His Piazza—A Travelers policyholder was sitting on the porch of a summer hotel with a young lady on his lap. When he rose his numbed legs slipped from under him—and he broke his ankle.

Accident never takes a holiday. Which is worth remembering when vacation plans are made this year. Good idea to include an accident policy in the oldest and largest accident insurance company in America.

There is a Travelers Accident Policy to meet your needs—to cover accidental injury wherever and however it occurs—to pay all hospital and medical expenses, and provide an income while you are disabled. Call the nearest Travelers representative today. Moral: Insure in The Travelers. All forms of insurance. *The Travelers Insurance Co., The Travelers Indemnity Co., The Travelers Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Connecticut.*

Adv.

"THEY DON'T GET YOUR WIND" ATHLETES SAY



Lou Gehrig, baseball star, who prefers Camels for steady smoking

TENNIS
Bruce Barnes
TRACK
George Barker
DIVING
Betty Bailey
BASEBALL
Lou Gehrig

So mild, athletes smoke as many as they please—and that's real mildness!

Of course you want mildness in a cigarette. And athletes—to whom "wind," healthy nerves, "condition" are *vitally* important—insist on mildness.

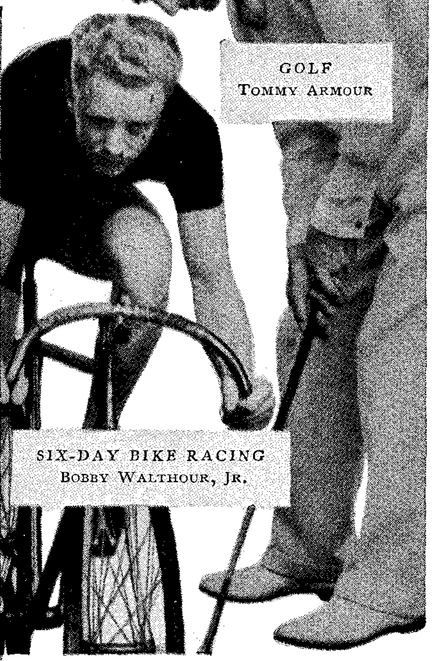
Lou Gehrig, baseball's "Iron Man," says: "Camels are so mild they never get my 'wind.'"

George Barker, former intercollegiate cross-country champion, says: "Camels are so mild, they don't cut my 'wind' in any way." Bobby Walthour, Jr., star of the six-day bike grinds, says: "I've got to have 'wind' in bike racing. For my cigarette I long ago chose Camels."

Tommy Armour, speaking for golf, Bruce Barnes for tennis, and Betty Bailey for aquatic sports—all agree: "Camels don't get your 'wind.'"

What this real mildness can mean to you!

It means you can smoke as many Camels as you please. Athletes say Camel's costlier tobaccos never disturb your nerves—never tire your taste—never get your "wind."


GOLF
Tommy Armour
SIX-DAY BIKE RACING
Bobby Walthour, Jr.

MOST OF THE PLEASANT THINGS in life are doubly pleasant when you're "in condition." Smoke Camels all you please! Athletes say Camels never get your "wind."

SO MILD
YOU CAN SMOKE ALL YOU WANT!

© 1935, R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.

CAMEL
TURKISH & DOMESTIC BLEND CIGARETTES

Camels

COSTLIER TOBACCOS!

●Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS —Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand.

(*Signed*) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N.C.

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Back Seat rides like the Front... thanks to Airflow's Principle of Weight Distribution

ONLY PLYMOUTH GIVES YOU ALL FOUR:

1. GENUINE HYDRAULIC BRAKES
2. WEIGHT RE-DISTRIBUTION
3. SAFETY-STEEL BODY
4. 12% TO 20% LESS GAS & OIL

ANY ONE CAN SEE—Plymouth is the biggest of "All Three" lowest-priced cars. And beneath its streamlined beauty is the strength of an all-steel body.

Drive "All Three" over the roughest roads!

WHEN YOU TAKE YOUR FIRST RIDE in the new Plymouth, we hope it will be on the roughest road in town. And we hope you'll take it fast!

Then you'll understand the enthusiasm over Plymouth's *Floating Ride*. Bumps have vanished. The back seat rides like the front!

You don't have to be an engineer to figure it out. Engine and seats are moved *forward*, as in the famous "Airflow" cars. The back seat rides like the front... there's more comfort and more room.

You're apt to think such a big, powerful car costs more to operate. On the contrary, Plymouth owners actually save 12% to 20% on gas and oil.

A flip of your fingers shifts gears *silently*, in all speeds. A mere touch stops you without swerving. Plymouth is the only one of "All Three" leading low-priced cars with genuine hydraulic brakes... the safest brakes made.

• • •

TAKE "ALL THREE" out on the road... let that tell the story. (Ask any Chrysler, Dodge or De Soto dealer about the new Plymouth... and the official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.)

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